The New-York Times.

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DIED YESTERDAY;

OR, MERIT AND SUCCESS.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES!

Every day is written this little sentence—"Died yesterday." Every day a flower is plucked from some sunny home—a breach is made in some happy circle—a jewel is taken from some treasury of love by the ruthless hand of the angel of death. Each day from the Summer fields of life some harvester disappears. Yes, every moment some cherished sentimental drops from the rugged ramparts of time into the surging waves of eternity. Even as we write, the church-bell tolls the doleful funeral knell of one who "died yesterday"—its solemn tones chill the blood in our veins and make the heart sad indeed.

"Died yesterday." Daily, men, women and children are passing away; and hourly, in some lonely silent grave-yard, the cold, cheerless sod drops upon the coffin-lid of the dead. As often in the morn we find some rare flower that had blushed sweetly in the sunset, has withered forever; so, daily, when we rise from our couch to labor at our posts, we miss some kind cheerful soul, whose existence was dearly and sacredly entwined with our own, and had served as a bacon-light to our weary footsteps. But they are now gone, and future generations will know not their worth or appreciate their precepts. Yes, remember each day some sacred pearl drops from the jewel thread of friendship—some sweet heavenly lyre to which we have been wont to listen, has been hushed forever.

The true man and silent observer inquires why is this? What the remote causes that tend to produce premature decay, suffering and death, and thus rob life of its choicest blessings? And while the humdrum of busy life is going on without, the philosopher is poring over the sciences and devising means for the amelioration of human woes and the prolongation of life. Think you his is an enviable position—an existence without stern obstacles and perplexing cares? Nay, far from it, for he plucks the rose in peril of the thorn: he climbs to eminence and renown, and every step he gains is planted on a prostrate foe.

Rarely, indeed, among the greatest minds, do we find that combination of physical and mental strength which is essential to complete success. In Franklin, even more than Washington, the two-fold power of sage and business man were admirably blended.

In Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, the greatest Liver, Lung and Blood Physicians of the age, a like quality of genius is strikingly developed, and well it is for the suffering millions that such is the case.

The accumulated evidence of nearly a quarter of a century speaks in tones of thunder which shall yet be made to reverberate throughout the earth in favor of their wonderful remedies. No power can stay or cost suppress the living fire that now flickers from the altar of more than a hundred thousand human hearts. True merit and success must receive their reward.

From the most unlimited and extensive practice and experience in the treatment of Lung and Liver diseases, for over a quarter of a century, (having during that period treated over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES successfully,) we have fully demonstrated the fact, that there is a POSITIVE, NATURAL and TRIUMPHANT SPECIFIC for the speedy removal of every derangement and disease of those organs, no matter how produced nor of how long standing, provided the constitution is sufficiently vigorous to respond to the life-giving powers of the remedies, which are perfectly harmless, being entirely vegetable, and can be used by the most delicate infant or feeble constitution, without fear or danger.

In order to inform all persons how they may know when they are suffering from any derangement of the Liver and the other digestive organs, we will give the most common and plain symptoms of

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

A sallow, or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body: dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache: bitter, or bad taste in the mouth; dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, with a raising of the food, and choking sensation in the throat, which is often attributed to worms: sickness and vomiting; distress; heaviness, or a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness, aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; restlessness at night, with a tired and sore feeling of the whole body on rising in the morning; colic, pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles; flatulence; nervousness; all-gone feelings; thick, turbid, or high colored urine; coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; tenderness and fullness in the right side, which often extends to the left; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes; female weaknesses and irregularities; fainting fits, &c.

Another very prominent and common symptom is the peculiar lowness of spirits, and gloomy forebodings of the unfortunate sufferer; persons of naturally buoyant and cheerful dispositions, are often changed to dull, morose and desponding hypochondriacs; those before amiable and sprightly, become peevish, irritable and unsociable; in short, undergo an entire change of manner and character.

All of the above symptoms indicate, more or less, derangement of the liver, and are so characteristic, that few can be misled. Of course it is not to be supposed that all of the above symptoms will be found in any one case; in many instances, only a very few of them may be manifested to the external.

It depends much upon the length of time the difficulty has been existing, organization of the particular system effected, climate, general habits, occupation, sex, &c., &c. Of course the longer or more severe the derangement, the more numerous the symptoms or external manifestations of the internal discord and complication. If nature, in her salutary struggles to relieve the blood from its poisonous qualities, throws or deposits the greater portion of it upon the delicate organs called Lungs, there is at once more or less cough as the result, with, eventually, all the long train or symptoms of Consumption. If the Bowels receive most of the poisonous deposit, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Piles, Billous Colic, &c., are the result. If the Stomach receive it instead, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn and many other unpleasant symptoms are produced, and if the poisonous bilious matter is thrown to the Skin, all kinds of eruptions and skin diseases are quickly induced.

And thus we might go on and enumerate nearly all the long list of diseases to which the people of this country are liable, as being caused directly or indirectly by derangement of the Liver, and its associate organs, for, as before stated, the blood now becomes contaminated, if the Liver and digestive organs fail to perform their office properly, filling the secretions and blood with morbid elements, which are thrown, by an effort of nature, into the weaker parts of the system, and there produce their specific effects, causing various diseases and symptoms, according to the nature of the parts, producing all manner of complications and sufferings. It will thus be seen at a glance that our theory is simple and plain, having condensed and placed it within the grasp of all minds, that they may see and feel the vast importance of not neglecting derangements of the system where any of the above-mentioned symptoms are manifest.

"A stitch in time saves nine," is an old but true adage, and never more appropriate than when applied in this matter of life and health and human happiness.

All that are in any way diseased will please give DRS. HAMILTON & LOCKROW a call and they will soon be convinced that theirs is the right system, and that disease can be more speedily removed than by any other system.

PROF. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, one of the partners, having for many years given his whole time to the treatment and investigation of Chronic Diseases, more especially of the Liver and Blood, and having been long and favorably known in every State and Territory of the Union as the most skillful and successful physician in the cure of chronic diseases, of this or any age, being formerly Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Pharmacy, Medical Botany and Diseases of Females and Children, in Central Medical College: also, Physician to the New-York College of Health and the Central City Hospital, &c., has placed opportunities within his reach of no mean importance and have added largely to his skill and experience.

In next Saturday's issue of this paper we shall publish some of the most startling and wonderful cures we have performed, ever before given to the public.

Do not fail to read them all ye afflicted. Come and see us without delay, that you may be saved.

☞ CONSULTATION FREE. ☜

The Lungs examined by means of the newly invented Pulmometer or Lung Tester, and disease detected in its very earliest stages, and the remedy applied.

OFFICE NO. 546 BROADWAY,

One door south of the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

☞ Office hours for consultation, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

Cases treated by mail as heretofore.

Address Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW.

☞ Send for our Pamphlet, with Testimonials, gratis.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Information from Gen. Meade to Monday Noon.

The Hostile Forces Confronting Each Other at Mine Run Valley.

Lee Strongly Intrenched and Presenting a Defiant Attitude.

Explanation of the Cannonading on Monday.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YET.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS TO SUNDAY MORNING.

The Rebels Worsted in Several Skirmishes.

OPERATIONS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac up to Monday noon.

The train captured on the Plank-road on Friday is said to have contained a small quantity of ammunition, which the rebels exploded; they also captured the mules—eighty of which they carried away, and killed the remainder. The wagon-master was killed, and the drivers (two excepted) were conveyed away as prisoners.

In relation to affairs on the front on Saturday, it is stated at daylight that our army lay across the Fredericksburgh and Orange turnpike, at Robertson's tavern, about twelve miles from Orange Courthouse.

The rebel line was light, and was gradually pushed back by our skirmishers for one mile and a half over to Mine Run, near Verdiesville. On both sides of the road, sloping a half mile on each side of the river, is an open space, and on the edge of the woods west of the river the enemy were in line of battle, on both sides of the road, with their batteries intrenched. The slope from thence to the river is studded with rifle-pits from which the sharpshooters fired scattering shots. About one in the afternoon the clouds broke and the rain ceased, but the roads were almost in an impassable condition. One of our batteries fired a few shots, to which the rebels replied with great spirit for about half an hour. The following positions for battle having been assigned to the several corps were taken by them during the day, and each was ready for its duty by 4 o'clock.

The Sixth corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, on the right, next the Second corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. WARREN, which held the turnpike, and, together with the First corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. NEWTON, formed the centre; the left was formed by the Third corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, the Fifth corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. SYKES, formed the reserve. About sunset several guns were fired from our lines, but failed to draw the enemy's fire. A few additional particulars are furnished of the engagement on Friday, namely: The number of prisoners taken by the Third corps has been greatly exaggerated.

Only 60 have as yet been reported to the Provost-Marshal. Among the wounded are Col. MCCLELLAN and Col. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment. Also two Captains, names unknown. The Medical Director of our corps estimates our loss at 325 wounded and about 100 killed. The enemy retreated from the front of the Third corps during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Owing to the enemy's change of position, it becomes necessary for us to leave them there, their number greatly exceeding ours. A note dated Sunday says:

Yesterday closed clear, with the two armies lying in line of battle on opposite sides of Mine Run valley, on examination it was found that the ground on the sides of the Run, excepting where it is crossed by the turnpike, was impassable by our troops, owing to the boggy and swampy condition of the ground.

All was quiet in front on Sunday. On Monday, at 8 o'clock, all our batteries which can be placed in position to bear upon the rebel works were ordered to open.

The siege train was in position in front of SEDGWICK's command. After a half hours' slow cannonading, to which the enemy feebly responded, an attack was ordered.

Gen. WARREN on the left came upon the enemy stronger in numbers and position than was anticipated, and asked for further instructions; the forward movement was then checked, and all firing ceased.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Nov. 30.

The armies of Gens. MEADE and LEE are divided by Mine Run Valley, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Orange plank roads about 12 miles from the latter place. The enemy are strongly intrenched, and exhibit a determination to make a desperate resistance.

Some cannonading has taken place this forenoon, which was feebly replied to by the batteries. Their line of works is near Verdiersville, on commanding positions, but this will probably be attacked to-day or to-morrow.

Nothing of a decisive character has transpired up to the present time.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

E. A. PAUL sends to this office the following, which should have been delivered Monday night:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday,
Nov. 28—2 o'clock P. M.

Since my dispatch of this morning the enemy have again fallen back, and they occupy at this moment Verdiersvilla.

Up to 11 o'clock there was considerable skirmishing along the front of our centre, and between 10 and 11 some cannonading, with, however, few casualties I believe on either side. During last night the Second corps threw up some temporary earthworks and dug rifle pits; indeed, our whole line was strengthened in this way. The enemy, in the position they now occupy, have strong defensive works. The armies are on wooded heights on either side of a small stream—Mine Creek—the enemy holding Verdierville. The open space between us is completely covered by skirmishers, who pop away at each other whenever a good mark is seen. The flanks of this open space are covered by a thick growth of almost impenetrable small wood, as far as the eye can see. The enemy have rifle-pits, earthworks and curtains. Our army is now being concentrated between Verdierville and Robertson's Tavern, and a charge of the whole line upon the enemy's works is expected before night.

The Second, Third and Fifth corps are in front at present; the First and Sixth are temporarily held in reserve.

Rain has been falling for the last two hours, which has very materially retarded operations.

The enemy, it seems, continues to have the most thorough knowledge of what is done in this army. On Friday morning, just after the rear of the army had left Brandy Station, WHITE's cavalry came in, and carried off fifteen wagons, one hundred and eighty-eight mules, twenty-five or thirty teamsters, destroyed twenty-four wagons and some forage. This affair cannot be charged to MOSEBY, for he is still north of the Rappahannock

While the Second corps skirmish line was actively engaged yesterday, a rebel officer, enveloped in a cloak, was the object of special attention, and many a rifle was leveled at him. With the utmost nonchalance he folded his arms and walked backward and forward in rear of his skirmish line. The boys claim, however, that they made him dodge several times. In the movement of the Second corps, Gen. WARREN's body guard—a squadron of the Fourth New-York cavalry, under Capt. SCHWARTS—made several charges yesterday and the day before very opportunely.

SUNDAY, 6 o'clock A. M.

Owing to the condition of the roads and fields the troops did not get into position last night in season to advance the whole line upon the enemy's works. There was no severe fighting yesterday. The skirmishers had several lively contests, the enemy on two occasions being forced to retire. During the early part of last evening a few heavy guns were fired, more for the purpose of scaring somebody than for anything else so far as I can ascertain. During the night and up to the present hour of writing, there has been no fighting, and but little skirmishing. The enemy, it is reported, are falling back from Verdierville, but there is no change in their line so far as I can see. The Third corps on Friday suffered more severely than was at first supposed. The loss in killed and wounded will probably reach three hundred. All are hoping for pleasant weather, but I fear that we hope in vain. Yesterday afternoon the sun struggled hard to shine, but only succeeded in doing so for a few minutes at a time. Last night it was warm and cloudy; this morning it is raining slightly, but not very cold. Not a gun has yet been fired to-day.

When we entered this wilderness the woods on either side of the road were filled with bushwhackers and straggling soldiers ready to shoot or capture any unfortunate Yankee who happened to come in their way. These have been driven back with the army, and some of them had to leave in such haste that they left everything behind them, guns, horses, and equipments. Our men on several occasions have found horses tied to trees, saddled and bridled, where they had evidently been standing without feed for a day or more. Guns are frequently found standing against trees just as though some one had abandoned them in great haste. The country hereabouts is well supplied with sheep, pork, poultry, corn, and many other articles, including water, which the army can use in case of an emergency.

SUNDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.

There will be no communication with the rear to-day, I am informed by competent authority, and therefore I shall get down some additional particulars in relation to the transactions of the last few days. No one unacquainted with this section of the country can conceive of the difficulties this army has to surmount. With the exception of here and there an opening, the whole face of the country is thickly covered with oak and pine, and so compactly that for miles at some points it is next to impossible to march through it on foot. Through this dense forest there are blind roads just wide enough for one wagon to squeeze through and numberless made paths. No guide can pass through these woods and not get lost without the aid of a compass. Aside from one plank road, the Orange and Fredericksburgh plank road, and the Orange and Fredericksburgh Pike which intersect at Verdierville, and one or two country roads, there is no other means of traversing the country, so that the reader can imagine some of the difficulties this army has had to encounter during the last three days; and these woods, when the army came here, were filled with regular and irregular cavalry, between the marching columns; thus some idea may be formed of the difficulty of keeping up communication between different parts of the army.

The Third corps, as I have before said, crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills Ford, two and a half miles above the Germanna Ford. The river crossed, the pontoon, Napoleon fashion, was taken up. The corps crossed Thursday afternoon with but little opposition, and was ordered to unite with the main command at Robertson's Tavern, or Locust Grove, as it is put down on some of the maps; but, getting lost in some of the labyrinthine roads, finally struck upon and moved up what is known as the Raccoon Fork road. At about midday Friday, the advance guard came upon JOHNSON's division of EWELL's corps, from three to five miles from Jacob's Mills Ford, at Jones' Cross-roads, when a sharp skirmish ensued, and within one hour as much of the command as could be brought into position was engaged.

The fight lasted until dark, when EWELL's troops, having been pretty thoroughly whipped, retired.

By 3 o'clock Saturday morning there was no enemy in front, when receiving orders and proper directions, the corps was moved toward Locust Grove.

The Third corps, in this affair, sustained its previously hard-earned reputation for gallant conduct.

On the left, the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers distinguished itself by whipping a much superior force, and on the right Gen. WARD's Brigade made a timely and gallant advance, saving the line, in fact, it is said, from the necessity of falling back. The First and Third divisions bore the brunt of the fight.

Only two batteries were engaged, and these were served effectively. These batteries were RANDOLPH's, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. RHOADES' battery, formerly SEELEY's.

The enemy are as well supplied with ambulances as the Third corps, but they left as many killed and wounded upon the ground as the total loss of the Third corps. Knowing the alacrity with which the enemy carry off their killed and wounded, the natural inference is that their loss far exceeds that on our side. At one time the corps had a large number of EWELL's men, estimated at twelve hundred, cut off, but, owing to the difficulties of the ground, all but two or three hundred escaped. The loss of the Third corps in killed and wounded is estimated at between three hundred and four hundred; only about 200, however, are to be found at the hospitals, the names of whom will be found annexed. Among the killed are Capt. SAWYER, Seventeenth Maine Vols., and First Lieut. JAMES M. BROWN, Co. B, of the same regiment. Col. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, was severely wounded in both legs; CHAS. W. HAYNES, Co. G, Tenth Vermont, died after he was brought from the field. Lieut. BROWN was shot through the head, and his body placed in an ambulance to bring in, but it had to be left by the road side to give place to a wounded man.

The charge upon the enemy's works did not come off last night, because everything could not be got in readiness.

As I write, eleven A. M., the siege train is passing, taking position to the right and left. The Second and Sixth corps have been changed to the left, in the vicinity of Oak Wood, on the Orange and Fredericksburgh Plank Road. The Fifth replace the Second corps on the right of the pike, in front of Verdiersville, and the First corps to the left. The enemy present a pretty formidable line of works in the vicinity of the latter place, which, probably, we shall have possession of by night, in an attack being contemplated, the moment everything is in readiness. The day is cloudy and somewhat chilly, but all are cheerful and hopeful.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED IN THIRD CORPS—FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

A. Parden, 14th New-Jersey—left breast.
J. N. Jordan, Co. H, 124th New-York—hand.
Chas. Praff, Co. F, 6th Maryland—knee.
Wm. Hunnugh, Co. B, 138th Pennsylvania—head.
J. W. Palmer, Co. H, 141st Pennsylvania—thigh.
A. McRay, Co. E, 6th Maryland—left arm.
H. W. Carpenter, Co. K, 3d Michigan—knee.
Corp. Wm. Biggs, Co. B, 6th Maryland—thigh.
John Wheelan, Co. B, 151st New-York.
Sergt. H. M. Pierce, Co. B, 10th Vt.—left arm.
R. Butcher, Co. H, 72d New-York—thigh.
W. Fonlies, Co. I, 14th New-Jersey—wrist.
H. E. Hedley, Co. C, 14th New-Jersey—thumb.
W. H. Nelson, Co. B, 10th Vermont—thumb.
D. B. Freeman, Co. G—thigh.
Jos. Steiner, Co. E, 63d Pennsylvania—wrist.
J. Edwards, Co. D, 124th New-York—hand.
Lieut. Wm. McLeary, Co. K, 63d Penn.—thigh.
A. Synderman, Co. A, 63d Pennsylvania—wrist.
J. D. Robertson, Co. H, 22d Ohio—thigh.
A. J. Temple, Co. A, 17th Maine—thigh.
J. W. Muntiss, Co. D, 87th Pennsylvania—leg.
E. A. Goodwin, Co. K, 106th New-York—thigh.
A. Dow, Co. C, 11th Massachusetts.
T. Kelly, Co. K, 63d Pennsylvania.
A. Folk, Co. C, 10th Vermont—leg.
J. M. Mather, Co. B, 10th Vermont—neck.
Chas. Wood, Co. K, 86th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. J. Ryan, Co. A, 86th New-York—hand.
Jas. White, Co. A, 86th New-York—thigh.
G. P. Oakes, Co. E, 17th Maine—arm.
Lieut. M. Maulton, Co. F, 17th Maine—arm.
J. E. Sparks, 17th Maine—knee.
E. Cobb, Co. H, do.—hand.
S. A. Estes, Co. H, do.—foot.
M. McKenzie, Co. B—thigh.
A. C. Pettingill, Co. A—shoulder.
S. B. Libby, Co. E—leg.
H. D. Adkins, Co. K—heart.
Sergt. E. H. Mather—thigh.
C. F. Sawyer, Co. I—face.
J. Hill—hand.
R. Benson—thumb.
Wm. Perry—eye.
R. Sherey—knee.
Corp. J. B. Bleethee, Co. G—head.
E. Barrett, Co. L—finger.
Corp. A. Allen, Co. G, 86th New-York—neck.
Corp. N. Longout, Co. A—scalp.
Sergt. F. Lomies, Co. B—foot.
A. T. Wilson, Co. G—wrist.
Corp. D. F. Countryman, Co. K—leg.
W. H. Hilbrouck, Co. K—face.
J. L. Wallace, Co. G—head.
Corp. H. C. Johnson, 3d Maine—shoulder.
Sergt. D. Cookin, Co. B, 17th Maine—arm.
P. J. Jefferis, Co. B, 40th New-York—hand.
Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Co. G, 86th N. Y.—finger.
J. C. Sabine, Co. K, 86th New-York—arm.
J. T. Lombard, Co. E, 17th Maine—arm.
J. Dougherty, Co. B, 17th Maine—shoulder.
Sergt. Geo. F. Small, Co. E, 17th Me.—shoulder.
B. T. Friedworthy, Co. B, 17th Maine—arm.
Sergt. J. L. Locke, Co. A, 19th Maine—back.
A. Oak, Co. D, 68th Pennsylvania—hip.
M. Miller, Co. D, 40th New-York—face.
Sergt. U. C. Woodnough, Co. H, 11th N. J.—hand.
S. G. Couch, Co. I, 11th New-Jersey—shoulder.
C. Spaulding, Co. A, 151st New-York—thigh.
O. Jackson, Co. F, 2d U. S.—hand and leg.
Sergt. J. Crisby, Co. F, 122d Ohio—thigh.
P. P. Bodkin, Co. A, 17th Maine—thigh.
W. Kepps, Co. E, 105th Pennsylvania—heart.
T. C. Whitney, Co. E, 3d Maine—leg.
J. Jolley, Co. A, 14th New-Jersey—side.
J. Fitzgerald (musician), 151st New-York—leg.
L. Gilupenny, Co. G—knee.
J. T. Brady, J. Lowrie, Co. G, 68th Penn.—leg.
J. Cramer, Co. I, 1st United States—lung.
W. Simons, Co. D, 68th Pennsylvania—lung.
Corporal John Merle, Co. B, 63d Penn.—wrist.
L. Hart, Co. A, 86th New-York—bowels.
F. Morris, Co. B, 6th Maryland—side and arm.
J. Steener, Co. E, 63d Penn.—wrist.
C. N. Haynes, Co. G, 10th Vermont—bowels.
Wm. Meer, Co. G, 16th Mass.—thigh.
H. Nitanhome, Co. B, 68th Pennsylvania—elbow.
J. B. Babson, Co. H, 4th Maine—head.
J. H. Andrews, Co. E, 6th Maine.
P. Schoenhout, Co. B, 16th Mass.—thigh.
M. A. Parker, Co. F, 14th New-Jersey—cheek.
E. Cassidy, Co. C, 40th New-York—jaw.
A. F. Hutchinson, Co. C, 3d Maine—hand.
J. F. Watson, Co. H—head.
T. Climer, Co. I, 63d Pennsylvania—eye and face.
J. Sinclair, Co. A, 151st New-York—thigh.
Corporal C. Godier, Co. F, 20th Maryland—arm.
E. Julien, Co. G, 20th Maryland—hand.
J. A. Brown, Co. K.
W. Johnson, Co. G—foot.
F. Bushnell, Co. H—face.
R. Hollingouh, Co. E—arm.
Sergt J. M. McEvery, Co. E, 40th N. Y.—shoulders.
Corporal C. M. Atwood, Co. B—shoulder.
First Lieut. J. W. Clenier, Co. H—breast.
Col. B. P. Higgins, 86th N. Y.—both thighs.
Capt. E. N. Sawyer, Co. E, 17th Maine—bowels.
Lieut. W. H. Kingsley, Co. F, 10th Vt.—thigh.
F. Gregory, Co. A, 40th New York—lung.
D. Bullock, Co. D, 141st Pennsylvania—breast.
J. Pickens, Co. E, 14th New-Jersey—arm.
Sergt. Geo. S. Paul, Co. B, 68th Penn.—side.
First Sergt. C. P. Miller—arm.
Geo. W. Doughty, Co. E, 17th Maine—breast.
E. D. Anthine, Co. G, 17th Maine—arm.
Chas. Williams, Co. A, 68th Pennsylvania—breast.
T. Hunter, Co. D, 122d Ohio—arm.
Corp. Wm. Phillips, Co. K, 68th Penn.—hip
Wm. Flemings, Co. K—breast.
Wm. Gregory—hand.
J. McLamon—head.
G. H. Hewling—breast.
T. Peters—arm.
1st Lieut. L. F. Jackson, Co. G—head.
Corp. G. P. Felton, Co. A—side.
Sergt. C. Finsterwacher, Co. C—arm.
C. H. Barger, Co. B, 68th Penn.—thigh.
Corp. O'Keef, Co. C—face.
A. S. Young, Co. H, 20th Indiana—hand.
S. Brown, Co. F, 1st U. S.—thumb.
Geo. S. Smith, Co. K—shoulder.
S. Warner, Co. A, 151st New-York—shoulder.
Corp. C. M. Jordan, Co. F, 1st United States—side.
E. G. Farnsworth, Co. C—head.
J. B. Kennedy, Co. H, 40th New-York—wrist.
Corp. J. H. Fiske, Co. H, 1st United States—hand.
T. Cone, Co. E, 40th New-York—foot.
Corp. E. Lewis, Co. K, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. McCoy, Co. K, 10th Vermont—nose.
W. A. Phillips, Co. C, 122d Ohio—lung.
J. Sharp, Co. G, 61st Pennsylvania.
C. H. Kimball, Co. E, 1st United States—hip.
J. H. Farnham, Co. F, Second United States—back.
Corp. H. C. Sanders, Co. E, 1st U. S.—arm.
D. Johnson Co. H, 20th Indiana—hip.
Sergt. S. Stuckey, Co. D, 138th Penn.—abdomen.
C. Daters, Co. I, 40th New-York—knee.
L. B. Colburn, Co. I—head.
Capt. J. W. Johnson, Co. G, 1st U. S.—lung.
F. Dalton, Co. I—heart.
1st Sergt. C. E. Graves, Co. B—head.
Sergt. P. E. Sands, Co. B—breast.
S. McNeil, Co. B—breast.
J. Wiley, Co. B—jaw.
Yost Batsee, Co. A—shoulder.
J. [illegible]euthe—head.
Corp. R. S. McClain, Co. C—arm.
C. Low, Co. I—head.
L. Beck, Co. B, 138th Pennsylvania—thigh.
E. Payne, Co. I, 1st United States—arm.
Corp. F. C. Goodspeed, Co. K, 1st U. S.—arm.
E. Osmercup, Co. F—head.
C. W. Baker, Co. G—cheek.
A. Seaman, Co. A—jaw.
C. Cross, Co. F—hand.
D. Hoyt, Co. A, 80th New-York—thigh.
J. Kribe, Co. A, 86th New-York—thigh.
A. Johnson, Co. I, 5th Michigan—thigh.
Isaac White, Co. K, 106th New-York—foot.
A. F. Morten, Co. A, 10th Vermont—thigh.
Wm. T. Wallinz, 10th Maryland—thigh.
N. P. Brown, Co. D, 14th New-York—side.
Geo. C. Richard, Co. K, 106th New-York—thigh.
G. Corwin, Co. H, 141st Pennsylvania—arm.
Corp. Ira S. Goodwin, Co. K, 10th Vt.—neck.
First Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. Waldron, 5th Md.—jaw.
Capt. J. Caldell, Co. C, 5th Michigan—hand.
M. Green, Co. F, 10th Vermont—thigh.
H. D. Little, Co. G, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. M. Haler, Co. G, 49th Pennsylvania—head.
Wm. A. Penin, Co. C, 106th New-York—ankle.
Wm. H. Blour, 14th New-Jersey—side and breast.
P. Long, Co. D, 40th New-York—arm.
E. Walhay, Co. C, 138th Pennsylvania—foot.
J. Barke, Co. H, 84th Pennsylvania—hand.
D. McKier, Co. D, 40th New-York—leg.
F. Kelly Randolph—badly, lung.
Geo. W. Rich, Co. C, 105th Pennsylvania—foot.
T. Dougherty, Co. E, 106th Pennsylvania—finger.
Sergt. T. Murray, Co. I, 6th Maryland—knee.
L. Harvey, Co. F, 40th New-York—knee.
Corp. S. Turner, Co. K, 40th New-York—shoulder
Sergt. E. M. White, Co. A, 141st Penn.—thigh.
J. Quinn, Co. G, 151st New-York—shoulder.
W. H. Arger, Co. B, 87th Pennsylvania—arm.
B. P. Alpum, Co. A, 141st Pennsylvania—arm.
A. M. Genman, 40th New-York—hip.
A. King, Co. K, 106th New-York—arm.
Corp. Wm. M. Bloce, Co. A, 105th Penn—knee.
Foster Gregory, Co. G, 86th New-York—head.
James Reynolds, Co. D, 3d Michigan—head.
W. L. Burdick, Co. D, 10th Vermont—legs.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

THE CANDIDATES ELECTED.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER MAYOR!

THE "MACHINE" BROKEN.

THE M'KEONITES "A POWER."

Majority for Gunther Over Six Thousand.

The election was spiritedly conducted, yesterday and without disturbance, notwithstanding the feeling existing in many of the wards and districts. Early in the day people awoke to the fact that Mr. GUNTHER was a formidable candidate, and as the election progressed it was evident that he would poll a very heavy vote. As the time for the closing of the polls was nearing, the probability of his election was discussed, but the result was a great surprise, and the decisive majority a greater.

The following are the aggregate votes, as received from the different Districts at the Police Headquarters,

FOR MAYOR:

Gunther	28,938
Boole	22,347
Blunt	19,485
Total	70,770
Gunther over Boole	6,591
Gunther over Blunt	9,453

At the last Mayorality election the vote was as follows:

Opdyke	25,380
Gunther	24,767
Wood	21,167
Opdyke's majority over Gunther	619
Opdyke's majority over Wood	1,173

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards	Election Districts.	Boole	Gunther	Blunt
1	1	241	96	63
	2	254	69	38
	3	326	65	36
	4	42	22	28
	5	92	41	19
Total		955	293	184
2	1	29	58	64
	2	93	40	75
Total		122	98	139
3	1	101	72	46
	2	41	57	46
	3	36	51	39
	4	15	7	10
Total		193	187	141
4	1	68	113	77
	2	182	136	54
	3	184	68	61
	4	172	84	19
	5	136	92	11
	6	102	87	10
	7	134	114	20
Total		978	694	252
5	1	72	74	56
	2	57	73	37
	3	113	79	57
	4	70	68	113
	5	112	82	29
	6	101	78	69
	7	57	95	69
	8	128	52	52
Total		710	613	480
6	1	36	22	11
	2	96	37	25
	3	126	104	22
	4	189	95	40
	5	340	100	15
	6	319	131	13
	7	100	71	13
	8	82	89	31
	9	221	77	30
Total		1509	726	200
7	1	73	124	33
	2	222	142	21
	3	94	112	56
	4	65	82	27
	5	169	166	59
	6	97	183	128
	7	71	107	89
	8	103	154	57
	9	80	140	68
	10	121	245	30
	11	44	202	19
Total		1139	1657	606
8	1	58	87	45
	2	119	175	89
	3	69	89	43
	4	42	77	81
	5	55	77	34
	6	115	69	34
	7	108	142	84
	8	89	153	113
	9	71	106	79
	10	89	114	39
	11	44	108	43
	12	46	92	25
Total		905	1279	709
9	1	128	171	132
	2	62	145	214
	3	94	230	303
	4	78	109	172
	5	59	115	205
	6	48	82	139
	7	79	120	203
	8	94	93	131
	9	102	80	112
	0	88	105	105
	1	132	167	138
	2	89	132	115
Total		1053	1549	1989
10	1	56	192	152
	2	101	227	134
	3	106	310	105
	4	101	165	81
	5	81	224	138
	6	60	215	101
Total		505	1333	711
11	1	96	161	29
	2	212	222	23
	3	141	136	79
	4	129	195	75
	5	114	150	78
	6	84	74	41
	7	114	203	19
	8	97	181	36
	9	116	88	61
	10	55	100	47
	11	85	119	52
	12	139	191	32
	13	141	157	29
	14	131	127	60
	15	48	98	9
	16	87	186	48
	17	50	115	26
	18	57	209	15
Total		1896	2712	754
12	1	125	66	61
	2	131	223	92
	3	279	236	156
	4	215	172	292
	5	234	96	36
	6	147	135	130
Total		1131	928	767
13	1	70	209	100
	2	104	240	89
	3	127	270	64
	4	86	220	68
	5	76	178	88
	6	53	161	68
	7	51	79	29
	8	71	140	61
Total		638	1497	547
14	1	107	60	24
	2	290	147	13
	3	256	252	7
	4	499	158	7
	5	81	98	45
	6	99	150	49
	7	85	116	36
	8	121	68	18
	9	154	163	28
	10	63	96	35
Total		1754	1308	262
15	1	151	63	119
	2	69	64	131
	3	81	91	62
	4	54	71	212
	5	24	18	113
	6	33	32	165
	7	12	27	96
	8	90	91	147
	9	31	63	116
	10	66	48	76
Total		602	568	1237
16	1	94	86	172
	2	139	152	162
	3	166	124	224
	4	66	155	165
	5	104	140	163
	6	166	103	231
	7	150	139	105
	8	41	27	12
	9	98	79	255
	10	90	86	151
Total		1104	1091	1040
17	1	70	132	93
	2	88	219	120
	3	62	207	99
	4	107	208	132
	5	123	177	168
	6	76	74	146
	7	84	175	228
	8	103	116	59
	9	180	130	11
	10	66	70	51
	11	104	127	48
	12	28	265	44
	13	56	135	80
	14	85	228	15
	15	102	162	28
	16	56	228	60
	17	104	190	31
	18	83	257	43
	19	84	219	78
Total		1661	3319	1537
18	1	53	70	285
	2	61	82	323
	3	56	109	292
	4	18	57	109
	5	32	116	136
	6	46	223	115
	7	68	140	92
	8	27	95	91
	9	40	115	99
	10	64	139	59
	11	64	188	75
	12	61	414	22
	13	65	365	24
	14	77	133	19
Total		732	2246	1732
19	1	186	155	104
	2	148	241	41
	3	189	219	163
	4	175	193	109
	5	112	176	68
	6	125	219	128
	7	171	243	89
	8	100	150	93
	9	146	195	110
Total		1352	1791	905
20	1	115	151	40
	2	98	80	116
	3	195	136	163
	4	71	179	82
	5	122	221	44
	6	71	78	240
	7	71	97	204
	8	61	247	66
	9	101	141	70
	10	95	151	102
	11	163	190	96
	12	161	115	131
	13	124	94	87
	14	160	128	221
Total		1609	2008	1662
21	1	88	136	95
	2	61	132	69
	3	141	108	93
	4	140	111	59
	5	118	127	70
	6	66	95	40
	7	85	107	30
	8	48	64	108
	9	59	89	143
	10	59	118	179
	11	59	119	181
	12	40	72	183
	13	51	63	238
	14	78	60	207
Total		1093	1401	1695
22	1	80	140	44
	2	103	171	104
	3	101	125	159
	4	54	159	135
	5	48	101	87
	6	19	71	69
	7	45	149	87
	8	54	125	109
	9	48	198	123
	10	54	167	97
	11	101	255	116
	12	148	60	21
	13	63	98	25
	14	38	72	42
Total		956	1891	1218

The Aldermanic Canvass.

Second District—Morgan Jones, Tammany and Mozart.
Fourth District—James McMahon, Tammany and Mozart.
Sixth District—Joseph Shannon, Tammany and Mozart.
Eighth District—Peter McKnight, probably.
Tenth District—George A. Jeremiah, Tammany and McKeon.
Twelfth District—Bernard Kelly, Mozart and McKeon, probably.
Fourteenth District—John D. Ottiwell, Union.
Sixteenth District—Terence Farley, Tammany.

Police Justices Elected.

First District—Edward D. Hogan, Tammany.
Second District—Joseph Dowling, no opposition.
Third District—William Dodge, Tammany.
Fourth District—Barnabas W. Osborne, Union.
Fifth District—Edward J. Shandley, Tammany—probably.
Sixth District—Richard Kelly, Independent.
Seventh District—Michael Connolly, Tammany.
Eighth District—Thomas A. Ledwith, Tammany.

Civil Justices Elected.

First District—Dennis Quinn. Tammany and Mozart.
Second District—Thomas Kivlen. No opposition.
Third District—William E. Smith. Union.
Fourth District—George F. Steinbrenner. Union.
Fifth District—Frederick W. Loew, Independent.
Sixth District—George C. Barrett, Independent.
Seventh District—John A. Stemmler, Tammany.

Councilmen Elected.

Owing to the multiplicity of candidates for Councilmen and the scattering manner in which the returns come in, it is impossible at the hour of going to press to give a reliable list of those elected, and we therefore prefer to give none at all. The same may be said of the School Commissioners.

Gunther Headquarters.

THE UNEXPECTED RESULT—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM—SPEECHES BY THE MAYOR ELECT, BY HON. JOHN M'KEON, CHARLES S. SPENCER, CAPT. RYNDERS AND OTHERS.

The headquarters of the Tammany, Mozart and Union parties were not attractive last evening. The only enthusiasm concentrated in and around the Sinclair House, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, where the McKeon organization has heretofore held its meetings, but which, for the occasion, was invested with the higher importance of being the headquarters of the party of the successful candidate for Mayor. At quite an early hour the probable result of the election seemed to have been guessed, and the crowd had become boisterous with delight even before any figures had been accurately declared. As the returns from the up-town Wards came in, the demonstrations of excitement were of the strongest character. Men shouted themselves hoarse with cheers for "C. GODFREY GUNTHER," for "The People's choice," for the Mayor who would be "honest and capable;" for each Ward and District individually; for this or that prominent politician who had labored in the good cause, and usually, as a wind-up, for "JOHN MCKEON," he being evidently regarded as the subtle genius through whose mysterious influence the "machine" had come to grief.

The "Sinclair" is a highly respectable house, but badly arranged for the purpose for which it was last evening used. It has no public room of size sufficient to contain a large number of people, and those assembled had to manage the best way they could in the bar-room, while the Committee and a favored few got in an up-stairs parlor, to cypher up the current news as it came in, and at intervals overwhelm Mr. GUNTHER, who was present, with the wildest bursts of cheering and congratulations. Mr. GUNTHER stood it bravely for hours, but the amount of noise, squeezing and positive hard labor he had to endure, came near utterly exhausting him.

The crowd, of course, required speeches from every one of note who happened to be recognized. Down stairs, in the house, they seized upon Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, hoisted him to eminence on stalwart shoulders, and obtained some ten minutes talk out of him. When they were persistently entertained, against their will, by a German gentleman, whose combined exertions on behalf of Mr. GUNTHER and joy at his candidates election, had clearly disturbed the usual balance of his mind. Subsequently Capt. RYNDERS appeared, and was very severe on Tammany; also, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, who rejoiced in Mr. GUNTHER's triumph as much as anybody

Meanwhile a great congregation had gathered in the street, and, looking up at the Committee Room, vociferously called for "GUNTHER," "KELLY" and "MCKEON." At length Mr. JOHN MCKEON came forth upon the balcony, introducing as Mayor elect Mr. GUNTHER, who said:

MR. GUNTHER'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met the enemy and he is ours. [Cheers.] The voice of the people has been heard. [Cheers.] We have beaten the most two-faced, corrupt and desperate political clique that ever disgraced any party. [Immense cheering.] I am too much fatigued with the labors of the campaign to address you at length, and must beg to be excused from making any further remarks. On the 1st of January next I shall issue a message which I hope will be acceptable to all parties.

Repeated rounds of cheers were given as Mr. GUNTHER retired.

HON. JOHN MCKEON.

HON. JOHN MCKEON, in response to continued demands from the audience, made some congratulatory remarks, and went into statistical details to show the nature of the success they had achieved, as compared with what had been done by independent parties in former years. Inside the committee room Mr. MCKEON said this election was a triumph of honest men and good citizens against organized, defiant rascality. He had heard the forces of the various corrupt departments of the City Government alone, numbered 9,000 voters. They had therefore beaten 9,000 regulars besides militia. They had accomplished this much in their first campaign, what might they not hope for in the future? [Cheers.]

RYNDERS.

Here Capt. RYNDERS entered and was welcomed with the remark that he "had left the sinking old ship Tammany just in time." The Captain agreed with the sentiment, and, being pressed for a customary display of eloquence, exclaimed:

"This is glory enough for one day! There's my speech for the evening."

It being discovered at this junction that Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was in the room, several insisted on a speech from him. Mr. SPENCER advanced, shook hands with Mr. GUNTHER and said:

"I haven't worked for you, or voted for you; but this suits me."

Mr. GUNTHER acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. SPENCER—You got nine as hearty cheers up at the Union Headquarters, where I was Chairman, as you have had here to-night. On your own stamina and back-bone you have broken up the "Ring," and we are glad of it.

Mr. GUNTHER—I don't agree with Mr. SPENCER that the "Ring is broken." Had Mr. BOOLE been elected, the Ring would have been reformed. It would have been made more select, smaller, stronger. As it is, its power may be neutralized.

After the crowd down stairs had been invited up, and had passed through the Committee-room, shaking hands with Mr. GUNTHER by the way, an adjournment took place. The excitement in one way or another, though, was kept up till a late hour.

AT MR. GUNTHER'S HOUSE.

From 9½ till 12, Mr. GUNTHER's house was besieged by visitors. Near the latter hour he was serenaded by a delegation of German and other citizens, to whom in English and German he spoke as follows:

"I was on the point of retiring when I heard your noise and music, and would indeed be ungrateful if I did not return you my sincere thanks. I congratulate you on the immense victory we have achieved, and will now bid you 'good-night.' I am too tired to speak further."

FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Alexandra---Argument of Sir H. Cairns.

The Alabama in the Bay of Bengal.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

French Documents on the American Question.

We make the following extracts from our files by the *City of New-York*, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

ARGUMENT OF SIR H. CAIRNS FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Reports of the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer relative to the case of the *Alexandra*, occupy a great deal of space in the English papers. On Nov. 17, Sir H. CAIRNS commenced his argument for the defendants. He said he appeared to show cause against a rule which had been obtained by the Attorney-General for a new trial upon grounds which had been divided under seven different heads. The first and second grounds were these: First that the verdict was against the evidence; secondly, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The fourth ground was, that the learned Chief Baron did not leave to the Jury the question whether the *Alexandra* was or was not intended to be employed in the service of the Confederate States, to cruise or commit hostilities against the United States. The fifth and sixth grounds were that the Chief Baron did not leave to the Jury the questions whether there was any attempt to equip, and whether there was knowingly any aiding or assisting, and being concerned in equipping. All these grounds were definite. But the other two grounds were not so. The third was, that the Chief Baron did not sufficiently explain the construction and effect of the Foreign Enlistment act; and the seventh was that he misdirected the jury as to its effect. He was at present unable to meet these grounds, for the only intimation of what the argument on the part of the Crown was to be was found in what had fallen from the Attorney-General in moving the rule. The information stated that the *Alexandra* was seized on a particular day in the Toxteth Dock, in Liverpool. The first count stated that certain persons did, without leave or license of the Crown, equip the said vessel with intent that she should be employed in the service of a foreign State to commit hostilities against that State. The plea of Messrs. FAWCETT, PRESTON & CO. was that the ship did not become forfeited for the several specified causes mentioned in the information, the issue, therefore, was whether the *Alexandra* was, under the act of Parliament, forfeited for all or any of the causes mentioned in the information. The course which he proposed to follow was this: Apart from the evidence in the case, or the charge of the learned Judge, he would ask the attention of the Court to the proper construction of the Foreign Enlistment act. He would then solicit the attention of the Court to the evidence given in the case for the purpose of dealing with the rule, so far as it stated the verdict to be against the evidence. In the third place, he would submit the views which he took of the charge of the Chief Baron, and the objections made against that charge. Upon the first point he remarked that there were traces of great want of accuracy in the expressions used in the Act, but whatever might be the offences indicated by the 7th section they were offences purely and simply of positive law, but offences against morality. The only offences indicated in the section were on the assumption that the acts committed are committed without the leave and license of her Majesty first obtained. If the Crown sanctioned all or any of the acts spoken of in the section they were perfectly legal; they were not struck at by the Act, and there was nothing in the section which could be branded with the character of an offence against morality. That consideration made it necessary to enlarge the line of argument, and to enter into an inquiry of the policy of the legislation which had taken place on the subject, and the meaning of those who passed the statute. The preamble stated that whereas the enlistment of his Majesty's subjects to serve in war in foreign service without his Majesty's license, and the fitting out and equipping and arming of vessels without such license, for warlike operations against any foreign Prince, State, &c., may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of this kingdom, What was intended to be struck at was certain acts which might be prejudicial to the kingdom. The view of the object of the act taken by the Attorney-General was this. His learned friend said that in case of a war prevailing between two belligerents, we, being neutral, had certain duties to perform in an international point of view. If these were neglected, one of the parties might complain, and if redress was not given the party injured might make it a *casus belli*, and therefore the Crown asked the sanction of the Legislature for a restraint on certain acts which might be the origin of war. This position wanted a consideration of the extent of international duty which a belligerent Power might call upon us to observe, and the infringement of which might be made a cause of complaint. The rules of international law on this point were extremely simple, extremely clear, and extremely sensible. There were two rules of international law established on authority which could not be doubted, and between which the whole of the present inquiry would lie. These were the rules laid down with regard to the conduct in war of the subjects of a neutral Power. He would disembarrass himself of the duty of a nation and confine himself to the duties of the subjects of a neutral Power. The Government of a neutral Power was not at liberty to furnish munitions of war or anything of that description to belligerents. But with regard to the subjects of a neutral Power the case was different. The first of the two rules to which he had referred was this: the subjects of a neutral Power in time of war were at liberty to supply either of the belligerents, or both the belligerents, with all those articles which were included under the general name of contraband of war. It was laid down by Chancellor KENT and Mr. Justice STOREY that there was nothing in the law of nations that forbade the sending of armed vessels as well as munitions of war to foreign ports for sale. It was generally understood, however, that the Power injured might seize and confiscate all contraband goods without any complaint on the part of the neutral merchant, or any imputation of a breach of neutrality. The right of neutrals to transport, and of the hostile Power to seize, were conflicting rights; and neither party could charge the other with a criminal act. These acts were not prohibited by any rule of international law. The second rule to which he wished to direct the attention of the Court was this—the territory of a neutral Power must be kept absolutely inviolate from anything which might be termed a proximate or immediate act of war; and the neutral State had the right to complain if that inviolability of neutral territory was infringed, either by a belligerent Power directly or by one of its subjects. The rule was laid down in *Kent's Commentaries*. He was surprised to hear the learned Attorney-General state, in applying for the rule, that it never entered into the mind of man that one of the objects of the Foreign Enlistment act was to prevent encounters in the waters of a neutral Power. That assertion was more remarkable for its breadth than for its soundness, for both Chancellor Kent and Lord Stowell held the very idea which the learned Attorney-General considered so inconceivable. It was, beyond all doubt, clear that, according to the rules of international law, they might bring a ship outside the limits of a neutral territory (that was, to the verge of the neutral territory,) and another ship or barge laden with guns and ammunition might be brought outside that territory, and the guns and ammunition be transferred to the ship in question. There was no controversy that that could be done without any breach of international law. The learned counsel then referred to the question of municipal legislation, the object of which was to prevent the subjects of a neutral power from doing that which a belligerent might complain of. Municipal law on the subject originated in the Congress of America, and to the history of that legislation the learned counsel directed the attention of the Court at considerable length, quoting the rules which were laid down in the first instance, according to which the supplying of a ship of an ambiguous character—one not solely applicable to purposes of war—was lawful, and not contemplated by the act which was framed on the matter. He then quoted the various sections of the statute, contending that there was nothing in them to prevent a vessel receiving equipment of a character not solely applicable to purposes of war; and that their object was to deal with a vessel of a distinctly warlike construction, about which and its object there was no doubt. He repeated that a vessel might, outside the neutral territory, receive from another ship which might go with her, before her, or after her, guns and munitions of war, without the slightest breach of international law.

Baron BRAMWELL—If not a breach of the law, such an act certainly does look like an evasion.

Sir H. CAIRNS—The moment it is said to be an evasion the case is conceded to me.

Baron BRAMWELL—The word evasion has two meanings. A man may evade the payment of income tax by taking care to receive ninety-nine pounds nineteen shillings; but when you have a law depending upon a principle—upon the spirit of it—and talk about evading it, you infringe it.

The Lord Chief Baron—There are many acts prohibitory which receive a construction according to the spirit; but the moment you come to a question of crime you must be within the words of the act.

Baron BRAMWELL—What I should like information upon is this—does international law prohibit such a quibble being practiced as that two vessels should go out side by side, and, when three or four miles from shore, one which was an unarmed vessel is suddenly armed and made ready to commit hostilities?

Sir H. CAIRNS intimated that he would deal with the question as he proceeded. The learned counsel then quoted decisions of the American Courts in support of his view of the law, and addressed himself to the English act and the circumstances under which it was passed, the object being, in the first instance, to prevent armaments and enlistments in behalf of the American colonies of Spain which had revolted against the mother country. Referring to the various sections of the English statute, he said the principal offence charged was created under the seventh. In order to ascertain what the offence imputed was, it was necessary to proceed by degrees; and he contended in the first place that there was nothing to prevent a ship being built, as distinguished from "equipping, fitting out, and arming."

The LORD CHIEF BARON—If it had been intended that ships should not be built, nothing would have been easier than to say, "You shan't build ships."

Sir H. CAIRNS.—Just so. There was nothing in the section to restrain from having a ship, or room in a ship, for carrying out warlike stores to be delivered to a ship or port abroad. Then, again, there was nothing which intimated that building and fitting out dispatch boats (a most important arm of the service) was illegal. So as there was nothing to forbid the building of a ship as distinguished from the equipping, fitting out, and arming, there was nothing which forbids the taking the hull of that vessel and towing her away like any any other article of merchandise out of our jurisdiction into a Confederate port, or any other place which might be thought desirable. There were three ingredients in the offence created by the section: First, it must be committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and there must be an equipment as a ship of war, by which he understood an equipment of a war character.

Baron BRAMWELL.—Short of arming?

Sir H. CAIRNS—It may be short of arming. I say nothing about that, but the equipment complained of must be of a warlike character. The third ingredient is the view or intention that the ship should be used by one belligerent against another. That being the principal offence, I will now address myself to the minor words, "attempt, endeavor, procure and be concerned in." The learned counsel went on to say that he was surprised to find that one of the complaints made in the application for the rule was that the Lord Chief Baron had not called the attention of the jury to the terms of the Act as to "attempting, endeavoring, procuring and being concerned in." He was astonished at that complaint being made, since the late Attorney-General stated most distinctly (and put the case on that issue) that he rested the prosecution upon the first eight counts, in every one of which the word "equip" occurred without the slightest reference to the "attempt, endeavor, procuring," &c. Then with what justice could it be made a ground of complaint that the learned Judge had not directed the attention of the jury to that point. It was quite clear that it was never intended by the late Attorney-General to make the "attempting, endeavoring and procuring" part of the case for the prosecution.

Sir H. CAIRNS did not mean to say that the Attorney-General had formally abandoned the counts on that head, but he did practically, and it was impossible for him, after announcing the grounds on which he rested the prosecution, to put the matter in a new condition in his reply. Something had been said about an evasion of the act of Parliament. What he understood by evading an act of Parliament was avoiding committing the offence which it created; and why a man should be punished for avoiding the perpetration of an offence was one of the things which he could never understand.

Baron BRAMWELL said it might be contended that if the thing was done substantially under the protection of the neutral territory, by its means, although the final equipment took place outside the jurisdiction of the neutral Power, there was an offence committed under the Act of Parliament.

Sir H. CAIRNS said the jury must first make up their minds as to what was meant by equipment. It surely could not be held that the fabrication of the guns in this country, or the transfer of them to the vessel beyond the limits of the neutral territory, was the equipment contemplated.

The learned counsel was proceeding with his argument when the Court adjourned till Wednesday. On that day he concluded his address.

He asserted that the crown was bringing forward a case which was without precedent during the seventy years that an act had been in operation in America, nor during forty years that a similar act was in operation in this country. He certainly pleaded in behalf of his clients that, however interesting it might be to have points of law discussed, their lordships would not allow that discussion to be carried on at the expense of his clients. It was impossible to suppose that cases would not have occurred again and again where seizures would not have been made. In conclusion, he said the case is against the history of legislation on the subject—it is against the true construction of the principle of the act—it is against the declarations which have been made by every one who had the right to control the actions of the crown, or direct or advise the movements of the crown, and I trust your lordships will think that justice has been done, perfect and complete justice between the crown and the claimant.

Mr. KARSLAKE, Q.C., commenced on the same side, and very shortly after the Court rose.

IRON SHIPS-OF-WAR.

AN ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

On the evening of Nov. 17, a numerous audience attended at the Hall of the Literary Institution, Royal-hill, Greenwich, to hear a lecture delivered by Mr. E. J. REED, Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, on the subject of "Ships-of-War." After describing the various iron-cased ships which have been built in England, Mr. REED contended that the *Warrior* and ships of her class were too long. He firmly believed that the same rate of speed could be obtained from shorter vessels. The attention of the Admiralty had been much devoted to this question, and he could assure them that no more iron ships for the Royal Navy would be laid down of such a length as 400 feet. Mr. REED then discussed the comparative merits of ships built entirely of iron, or with a backing of timber, and expressed an opinion in favor of the latter class. The late disaster to the *Prince Consort* proved in a remarkable manner the vast strength of the wooden hull of that ship. An officer who was sent to Kingston to inspect the vessel after she came to grief reported: "From one end of the ship to the other, not one bolt-head had been disturbed." It scarcely ever happened that an ordinary wooden ship, without an iron plate upon her, after encountering a Channel storm, returned to port with such trifling damage as that done to the *Prince Consort*. He could state with the utmost confidence that *the Admiralty was now building a corvette from which the swiftest iron vessel now afloat could not hope to escape, and which would be armed in a most effective manner.*

THE ALABAMA—HER APPEARANCE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

From the London Times, Nov. 18.

The *Hiawatha* (FLINDT) arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 2d ult., from Ganjam, reported having met the Confederate steamer *Alabama* in the Bay of Bengal, she signaled her, and immediately on receiving an answer set sail with all steam on, hoisting French colors.

RUMORS.

From the Liverpool Courier, Nov. 18.

Several rumors of the *Alabama* being in the Indian Ocean have been current in town for the last few days and fully accredited. A reference to our files, however, shows that she only left Simons' Bay on the 25th September, and could not therefore have been in any of the positions indicated at the time given. Whether the Captains of the vessels who report her have been laboring under some mistake, or whether the vessel referred to is an additional cruiser, remains for the next mail to explain.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

REPORTS FROM PARIS.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, of Nov. 15, speaking of the reply of Russia to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S invitation to a Congress, says:

"It is only known, and that by telegraph, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on receiving from the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at St. Petersburgh the missive addressed to the Czar, replied that he would hasten to forward it to his Sovereign, who had not yet returned from the Crimea, where he had gone to visit the Empress. As soon as he received instructions, the Prince would make it his duty to communicate His Majesty's resolution.

"The assent of Russia," continues the *Mémorial*, "cannot be doubted. It even appears that at London a suspicion momentarily prevailed that the idea of a Congress had only been entertained anew by France in consequence of a secret understanding with the Court of St. Petersburgh, hence the hesitation of the English Minister to pronounce immediately in its favor. The explanations exchanged on both sides have terminated by demonstrating the sincerity and loyalty of the French policy."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that after the Council of English Ministers, which took place on the 12th inst., Earl RUSSELL authorized the British Ambassador at Paris to declare to the French Government that Great Britain desired nothing better than to coöperate in the work undertaken by NAPOLEON III., of insuring European order, and consolidating the peace of the world. But, in order that the common efforts might be crowned with success, it appeared indispensable to the Ministers of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA that the Cabinets of England and France should enter into a preliminary exchange of frank and cordial explanations respecting the object of the imperial programme, and the means of attaining it.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* further denies the rumor published by the Augsburg *Gazette*, of the resignation of Count RECHBERG.

The *Nation*, of Nov. 15, believes itself able to state that the Emperor's Government has not yet received any official communication relative to the reply of the Powers to the invitation to a Congress. Several Governments have, however, foreshadowed the nature of the reply they are about to give, but state that they will still allow some time to elapse before sending their official reply. The *Nation* also says:

"Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the majority of the statesmen, the usual advisers of the Emperor ALEXANDER, favor the adhesion *à priori* to the Congress project; such adhesion being, however, made dependent upon a preliminary understanding upon the questions which might be raised and settled in the Congress. On the other hand, it is asserted that the invitation addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Pontifical Court was accompanied by certain propositions, according to which the Emperor would reserve the presidency of the Congress to the Pope, should his Holiness assent.

It is even added, but this requires confirmation, that the Emperor had requested from the Sovereigns a declaration tending to guarantee to the Pope his present possessions.

In the event of any Sovereigns refusing to enter into such an undertaking, the Emperor, it is said, would pass over them and hold a Congress composed of Sovereigns adhering to his views. But then the decision taken would simply have the character of a manifestation. In such a Conference the bases of a sort of league might be established, comprising all the Sovereigns whose interests and principles might harmonize with those represented by the Emperor Napoleon."

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says: "VICTOR EMMANUEL alone at once accepted the Congress for Italy; but most of the Powers say: 'We shall follow England.' From St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfort orders are sent to foreign representatives in London to give early information concerning the decision of England, and the view taken of a Congress by British statesmen. It would appear we are to counsel and shield the rest of the world from the designs of NAPOLEON III."

LE LIVRE JAUNE.

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE AMERICAN AND MEXICAN QUESTIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the *Yellow Book* contains dispatches from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French Minister at Washington on the orders given by the Federal Government to their cruisers: on the complaint made on the subject of the Confederate loan contracted in Europe, and, finally, on the intentions attributed to the Washington Cabinet in consequence of the events in Mexico. The last dispatch in that series is dated the 13th of September. It contains the particulars of a conversation between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and M. DAYTON.

Mr. DAYTON denied the truth of the assertions relative to an alleged Russo-American alliance. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, in his dispatch, says:

"I declared to Mr. DAYTON that the disposition of the Emperor's Government on the American question has not changed.

We have not recognized the South, and for the best of reasons, therefore, have not signed any treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Louisiana.

I repeated to Mr. DAYTON that we sought, neither for ourselves nor others, any acquisition in America, and that I relied upon his assistance in causing the prevalence in America of a juster appreciation of our institutions and of the necessities to which our policy deferred."

The Mexican question supplies the *Yellow Book* with only three documents. Two of them bear date the 14th and 17th of August, and are addressed to Gen. BAZAINE when named Commander-in-Chief of the French forces. They repeat to him the intentions of the Emperor from the period of French intervention in Mexico. The third is of the 15th of October, and announces to Gen. BAZAINE that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has adopted measures with his colleagues at the War and Navy Departments to fix the indemnity which the French Government will require to be paid by Mexico. The whole of the expense cannot yet be fixed, but an approximate calculation will be made, and M. DE MONTHOLON, the French Minister at Mexico, is to receive on leaving for his post the necessary instructions for negotiating the payment of the expense incurred by France.

POLAND.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE'S RECALL.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE:

IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: In summoning your Imperial Highness last year to govern the Kingdom of Poland as my Lieutenant, I wished to testify my firm desire to give progressive development to the new institutions which I had granted to the kingdom. The very choice of a beloved brother was a pledge of my sincere desire to advance in the way of pacification to the restitution of order, and to introduce a favorable state of things in harmony with the wants and interests of the country.

Completely appreciating my friendly intentions towards the Polish people, sympathising with it to the bottom of your heart, and animated by a lofty thought of conciliation, your Imperial Highness, with noble self-denial, sacrificed the position you occupied in the empire in order to redouble your zeal for the good of the service and of the country in the new career which my unbounded confidence has opened to you.

I had the right to expect from my subjects of the kingdom of Poland that they would appreciate my intentions as well as your eagerness to execute them; that, carried away by force and for the moment against the Government, they would understand the significance of your arrival in the kingdom; that they would see in it a pledge of my solicitude for the welfare of Poland, an evidence of my readiness to pardon the erring, and that they would return to the sentiment of duty and of devotion toward their Sovereign.

To my extreme affliction, these hopes have not been realized.

Received on the threshold by treason and by an attempt on your life, which is so precious to me, your Imperial Highness sealed your devotion to my person and to Russia with your blood. Despite all your efforts the institutions given by me for the Kingdom of Poland have not worked, up to the present, in a way corresponding to their object; they encounter permanent obstacles, proceeding not from a want of good will or of exertion on the part of the Government, but from the country itself, submitting to the action of criminal intrigues and the pernicious influence of instigators abroad.

Your arrival in Poland should have inaugurated a new era of internal prosperity and development, under the indispensable auspices of confidence and of respect for the laws. With a firm and indefatigable will, without sparing your health, your Imperial Highness strove to realize my beneficent views regarding the kingdom. Conforming your acts to the object of your nomination; having always in view the interest of Russia, and of the country which was confided to you; facing constantly personal perils, you did not relax your incessant efforts even when an open insurrection suddenly opposed the regular action of the law. But a constantly growing rebellion, intrigues more and more traitorous and criminal, have convinced your Imperial Highness of the incompatibility existing between the actual state of the country and the thought of benevolence and of alleviation which induced me to charge you to put in execution the institutions so generously granted to my Polish Kingdom. The Polish people have not wished to comprehend and appreciate the significance of the nomination of your Imperial Highness to the post of my Lieutenant. In revolting in contempt of all its oaths, in surrendering itself to criminal plots, it has shown itself unworthy of the pledge which I had given to it of my benevolent intentions in the person of my beloved brother.

Recognizing the justice of your appreciations respecting the impossibility, in the actual circumstances, of following the way by which I sought to secure the pacification of the country when I sent you to it last year, I consent to relieve you, in accordance with your wish, of the functions of my Lieutenant and of Commander-in-Chief in the Kingdom of Poland. But when, with the aid of God, the revolt shall be subdued, and, rendered accessible to the voice of duty and of legality, my subjects of the kingdom shall free themselves from the violence exercised by the declared abettors of treason, and shall have recourse to my clemency; when the reëstablishment of order shall permit the resumption of the work which you commenced; when circumstances shall render possible the application of institutions the practical working of which is one of my strongest and sincerest desires—it pleases me to think that then you will be able again to take part in the execution of my views and consecrate yourself to the welfare of the country with the zeal and abnegation of which the incessant and incontestible evidences are as precious to my heart as my confidence, my friendship, and my fraternal affection toward you are unlimited.

I pray God that the repose solicited by your Imperial Highness, and indispensable to your health after the constant and trying experiences which, in the midst of the greatest difficulties, have so profoundly affected your heart, ardently devoted to the country, will reëstablish your strength as quickly as possible. May God succor you. I confide myself with unshaken firmness to His infinite mercy.

Done at Livadia, Oct. 13, 1863.

Upon the original document the Emperor had written with his own hand—

"Your grateful and sincerely affectionate brother,

ALEXANDER.

A DISPATCH FROM DROUYN D'LHUYS.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1863.

MONSIEUR: The replies of Russia to the last dispatches of the Courts of France, England and Austria, have received a publicity which makes it unnecessary to transmit to you a copy of that left with me by Baron DE BUDBERG. We experience a profound regret at seeing all hopes at an end of bringing Russia to an understanding with the Powers whom she herself had invited to point out the best means of pacifying Poland and reassuring Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER is answerable only to Heaven and his own conscience for the fulfillment of his duty toward the peoples placed under his dominion, and he is called on to account to Europe for the use he may make of his sovereign rights. Such is the final demurrer addressed in identical terms to the three Courts, who, in the name of general interests, and in virtue of a conventional documentary title, thought themselves entitled in claiming a participation in the settlement of Polish affairs.

The dispatches of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, to which our communications of the 3d of Aug. last were intended to reply, had already enabled us to anticipate the sense and the conclusions of those which now engage our attention. With a view to their probable tenor (*dans cette prévision*) we had proposed to the Cabinets of London and Vienna an exchange of ideas as to the course we should adopt in the then very likely contingency of the refusal of Russia being realized. Those Cabinets did not agree with us as to the expediency of a previous and formal concert in view of an hypothetical situation.

Looking at the result, we persist in thinking that it is to be regretted that a previous understanding between us should not have been established. Henceforth we can only await the communications our allies may think it useful to address us. So far as we are concerned, free from any private design (*préoccupation particulière*) or any exclusive interest, we have not altered our opinion as to the European character of the Polish question and the rights we derive from general interests and treaties. We deplore that three Powers, such as England, Austria and France, should not have succeeded in giving the step they have undertaken all the desirable efficiency, and it has been no fault of ours that their opinion has not secured the irresistible authority of a collective resolution

(Signed.) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Prize and Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PRIZE—ENEMY PROPERTY—FOREIGN CONSUL.

The United States vs. The Bark Pioneer and her Cargo.—NELSON, C. J.—This case comes up on further proofs on the part of the claimant De Voss, one of the owners of the vessel and cargo.

The firm of De Voss & Hanniwinkle were residents and engaged in business at Richmond, Va., at the date of the proclamation of the President of 27th April, 1861, and had been for some twenty years. The *Pioneer*, with a cargo of tobacco and flour, belonging to this firm, sailed from City Point the fore part of December, 1860, for Liverpool, where, after discharging her cargo, she took in a return cargo of salt for Richmond, and sailed for that port from Liverpool on the 17th April, 1861. She reached the coast off Hampton Roads on the 20th May following, and was met by a pilot with a letter from the owners advising the Captain of the proclamation and blockade of this port, and instructing him not to attempt to enter, but to change his course for the port of Baltimore. While in the act of obeying these instructions, the vessel was discovered by one of the blockading squadron, was seized as prize of war, and sent to this port for adjudication. The Court below condemned this vessel and cargo, not for breaking the blockade, but as enemy's property. On an appeal to this Court this decree was affirmed within the rule established in the case of the *Hiawatha*, and that class of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The new proof now offered, and which was received by consent of the United States District Attorney, is that De Voss, one of the partners, was, at the time of the breaking out of this war, and at the time of the capture, a resident Consul, at Richmond, of the Kingdom of Austria, recognized by this Government. Upon this new fact, in connection with the case as before presented, it is now insisted by the learned counsel for the claimant that the interest of the partner De Voss is not to be regarded as enemy's property, inasmuch as, having intercepted the vessel and cargo, and taken measures, immediately, to send them to a loyal port, and thus prevented the property from entering a port of the enemy, he had done everything in his power, under the circumstances, to withdraw it from the enemy's country, which he had a right to do within the rules of international law, and that while in the act of withdrawal it was not liable to capture; and that he was not bound to follow it, as his duty as Consul, and his right, under a treaty between the United States and Austria, justified and satisfactorily explained his continued residence at Richmond in the enemy's country.

It is admitted that when a foreign Consul is carrying on trade as a merchant in the enemy's country, his Consular residence and character will not protect that trade from interruption by seizure and condemnation as enemy's property: that, notwithstanding his Consular character, he is to be considered, in all commercial transactions, on the same footing as any other resident merchant.

The mere fact, therefore, that De Voss was a resident Consul, cannot confer upon him any privileges, so far as concerns his commercial transactions, over those of any other merchant resident in the enemy's country. He stands on the same footing as his partner, Mr. Hanniwinkle. His property, engaged in a trade which is carried on in the enemy's country, finds no exemption, according to the International Code, from the laws of war.

I agree that if, in addition to his Consular character, it had been shown that on the breaking out of the war he had dissolved his partnership, and put an end to his business as merchant—continuing his residence solely as Consul—there would be great force in the position that his interest in this ship and cargo, which was intercepted and prevented from entering the enemy's port, with a view to send it to a loyal one, should not be regarded as enemy's property. The case would have presented a strong analogy to that of the resident merchant in the enemy's country, after the commencement of the war, breaking up his business with all reasonable diligence, collecting his effects and withdrawing with them from the country. His Consular character would have explained the reason for not leaving the country himself. But in this case, for aught that appears—and, if was otherwise, it devolved on the claimant to show it, being a material fact in his case—he has continued his partnership business the same after as before the war.

We cannot, from the single fact that he diverted the property in question from the enemy's country, and especially from a blockaded port, where it was liable to capture, and sent it to a loyal one, infer that this was followed up by putting an end to his business as a merchant at Richmond, and, if not, we must regard him as any other merchant engaged in trade in the enemy's country.

Decree below affirmed.

For the United States, District-Attorney Smith; for claimant, Mr. Silliman.

TRUST ESTATE—AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEE.

Sarah Sinclair et al. vs. *William Dodge, Executor of Estate of Anson G. Phelps.*—NELSON, J.—This bill is filed by the complainants charging that a trust fund remained in the hands of the testator at the time of his decease of $15,690, of which each is entitled to one-sixth as *cestui que trusts* of the funds.

The trust in question was created by the parents of the complainants as early as the 13th February, 1813, in South Carolina. In September, 1820, A. G. Phelps, of this City, was substituted as trustee, by a decree of the Court of Chancery of that State. The history of this trust, which, in the view we have taken of this case, it is not necessary to state with any particularity, runs through a period of some thirty-five years, not having been closed till 1848.

The original trust arose out of a post-nuptial settlement by Frazer and wife, of a comparatively small amount of property, for the benefit, first, of the settlers, during their lives, and the survivor, and after the death of the survivor, for the use and benefit of the issue. The original settlement was modified from time to time, by instruments in writing between the settlers and the trustee. These modifications are claimed by the complainants, who represent a portion of the heirs, as invalid; whether so or not, we do not deem it important to inquire.

The settlers, also, from time to time, mortgaged the trust fund, what had become invested in a house in Maiden-lane, in this City. Some of these mortgages were foreclosed in Chancery, the settlers and trustee being made parties. The complainants were not made parties, though strongly insisted upon by the trustee, in his answer to the bill of foreclosure, or, rather, to the bill filed by the purchaser, in order to clear the title from incumbrances. Under a decree of the Court, the trustee was compelled to convey the title on receiving the amount of the trust interest in the property, some $10,000. This sum has been paid to the *cestui que trusts*, and the complainants received their share. They insist, however, that a larger sum belonged to the trust fund than was fixed and awarded by the Court; that they were not bound by the decree, and are, therefore, still entitled to inquire into the condition of the trust, and to recover their portion of any additional amount shown to be due, and in the hands of the trustee, or of his legal representatives. Whether this is so or not, it is not material to inquire, as we are satisfied upon the bill and answer, and there are no proofs on the point, it does not appear that any sum beyond the $10,000 came into the hands of the trustee, as principal, and which constituted the fund set apart to the heirs.

The income belonged to the settlers during their lives. The answer expressly denies that any greater amount was received, and it is uncontradicted. We may observe that the bill places the ground of relief solely upon the charge that there was money in the hands of the trustee at the time of his decease, belonging to the trust fund, not paid over.

There is no allegation of a breach of trust, nor proof offered in that aspect of the case.

On the single ground we have stated, we are satisfied the complainants have failed to sustain their claim against the defendant, and that a decree should be entered dismissing the bill.

PROMISSORY NOTES—RIGHTS OF INDORSER—COLLATERAL SECURITY—POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Henry B. Shotwell vs. John Bowne and William Bowne.—NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed against the defendants, the one a principal, and the other a prior indorser to the complainant on certain promissory notes, to secure the payment of which certain collateral securities were made to the latter, to compel them to redeem or take up these securities, and, upon an account to be stated, to pay the balance remaining due, the complainant having been obliged to pay said notes after protest for non-payment. Certain property at Rahway, N. J., was mortgaged as collateral security, and, upon a default in the payment of the notes, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property sold, and purchased in by the attorney of William Bowne, the first accommodation indorser, as trustee for the benefit of all parties interested. It was agreed, at the time, that the trustee should sell the property at the best price he could obtain, and apply the proceeds toward the satisfaction of the notes; and, in case of any deficiency, to reimburse the complainant, who had been obliged to pay them. The Attorney, on behalf of his principal, also agreed at the time that he would make good any deficiency. Subsequently, a sale was made by the Attorney, on time, for a consideration sufficient to cover the indebtedness to the complainant, a deed executed, and bond and mortgage taken back upon the premises; and, to simplify the proceeding, the bond and mortgage was executed by the purchasers to the complainant for the precise amount of the indebtedness to him. In less than a year the purchaser failed, being unable to carry on the business for which the property had been purchased, or pay any portion of the purchase money; and with a view to save expense and delay in the foreclosure of the mortgage, the complainant took a deed of release of all the right and title of the purchaser to himself, and, afterward, assumed the charge and management of the property, paying the interest accruing on a prior incumbrance, insuring the property, keeping it in repairs, selling portions of machinery which belonged to the establishment, and, as appears, taking the same care of it that a prudent man would of his own property.

This bill is filed by him, as we have said, to obtain a decree compelling the defendants, who he charges were chiefly interested in the property, as primarily liable for the indebtedness for which it was conveyed as a collateral security, to take the remains of property off his hands and pay his demand, or ordering that it be sold and applied toward the payment of the same, and, upon an account stated, they pay the balance.

The defence set up is, 1, that R. H. Bowne, the attorney, had no power to bind William Bowne, the principal, in any of those transactions in which his name was used, and

2. That the taking of the bond and mortgage by the complainant from Roberts, the purchaser of R. H. Bowne, the trustee and attorney, and the subsequent deed of release of the property to himself after the failure of the purchaser, together with the acts of ownership exercised in the management and disposition of the property, or portions of it, operated as a discharge and satisfaction of the indebtedness.

1. We have looked into the power of attorney of W. Bowne to R. H. Bowne, his brother, which is found at large in the pleadings, and without referring very particularly to the parts of it relied on as authority for the acts of the attorney in the transactions above stated, it is sufficient to say that we are entirely satisfied the instrument contains full power and authority to bind the principal in the several acts to which the attorney became a party.

He was authorized to perform all things necessary and proper to be done in and about his business, either individually or as a member of the firm of Bowne & Co., or as a member of the Newton Company—to accept drafts or bills drawn by his brother John Bowne (the borrower of the money in controversy), and to indorse notes, &c., and to make drafts, bills or notes in renewal or extension of any paper on which he was then liable as acceptor or indorser for his brother—and W. Bowne declared that the authority should be liberally construed, as he intended to afford his brother every facility to procure such extensions and renewals. The acts above referred to were done with a view to make the best of the collateral security given for indemnity against these indorsements and renewals.

2. The second question, that is, whether or not the acts of the complainant, in taking the bond and mortgage of the purchaser on the sale by the trustee, for his indebtedness, and the subsequent deed of release, on his failure and insolvency, together with the several acts of ownership over the property, operated as a satisfaction and discharge of the debt, will depend very much upon the proofs in the case, as disclosing the purpose and intent of the complainant.

It is quite clear that the purchase of the property at the Sheriff's sale was made for the benefit of all parties concerned, and that at this time the complainant, although the bond and mortgage given as collateral security for the payment of the notes were in his name, held it for the benefit of the principal, John Bowne, and the two prior indorsers, William Bowne and J. C. Martin. They were ultimately responsible to him for the payment of the notes.

The sale of the property to Roberts by the trustee was also made for the benefit of all parties; and the bond and mortgage to the complainant for his indebtedness was but the substitute for the original security which he had on the same premises from John Bowne, when he made the loan for him on this security, and on the indorsement of the notes by William Bowne and J. C. Martin.

Then as to the deed of release from Roberts. It appears, clearly, that this was taken simply to save costs and delay which would be the necessary result of foreclosing the mortgage against an admitted insolvent, and who was about leaving the State. It was a prudent, judicious act, and intended for the benefit of all the parties interested in the property.

What puts this part of the case beyond any reasonable doubt is, that it appears that after this deed of release was executed, repeated efforts were made by John Bowne, the principal, and J. C. Martin, one of the indorsers, in conjunction with the complainant, to make sale of the property. They resided in the neighborhood. Wm. Bowne resided in the City of New-York. We are satisfied, therefore, that during all this time, there was was no intention on the part of the complainant in any of his acts, such as protecting the property, insuring, repairing, and renting it, and also, in obtaining compensation for the removal of a dam on the premises, under an Act of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to make the property his own, on the contrary, to preserve it, and make it available for the purposes for which it was originally designed, namely, a security for the payment of the loan made by him to John Bowne. For, although he had other security, to wit, the names of William Bowne and J. C. Martin, yet it was, perhaps, his duty, certainly it should not be imputed to him as a fault, to make as available as practicable this additional security which he had exacted, and which was in his hands.

Decree for the complainant and reference to the Clerk to take an account between the parties.

For complainant, Mr. Lord; for respondents, Mr. Fullerton.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 1, 1863.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C.	109	100	Harlem R.	91
8,000	U. S. 5s, '65. Cou.	125	200	do	90½
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes..Oct.&Ap.	106⅝	1500	Reading R.	121¼
5,000	Virginia State 6s.	55	3000	do	121
5,000	do	54	100	do	121⅛
3,000	N. C. State 6s	59	100	do b30	121¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	67¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	123
5,000	do	67½	200	do	122½
8,000	do b30	68¼	800	M. S. & N. I.	79¼
5,000	do b30	68	100	do s30	79
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	123½	20	M. S. & N. I. G'd	135
4,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	115	100	do	133½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	104	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.	117
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.	120	100	do s30	117
5,000	do	121	50	do	116¾
3,000	Alt. T. & H. In. B.	82	100	do	116½
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st	93	400	Cleve. & Pitts b10	102
15,000	do	93½	600	do	101¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	76	900	do	102
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	104	100	do b30	102½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85	500	do s60	101½
10,000	Cl. & P. 4th M	83	2100	do	101½
5,000	Chic. & R. I. Bds.	109	100	do s30	101½
1,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	80	200	do s30	101¾
26,000	Am. Gold	148¼	250	Gal. & Chi. R	106¼
10,000	do s3	148⅛	300	do	106⅛
1,000	do	148⅜	150	do	106
100	Canton Co	33¼	100	do b10	106
400	do	33	100	do s10	106
60	Penn. Coal Co	160	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	113
100	Cumb Coal Prf. s30	35	100	do b10	112½
400	do	35	200	do	112
500	do s60	34½	100	do b10	112¼
950	do	34¾	300	do	111½
100	do b10	35	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	102
200	Quick. M. Co.	63	400	do	102½
50	do s60	62½	100	do s30	102½
450	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	30	100	do	102⅝
285	Amer. Coal Co.	91	200	do	102¾
650	Wyom. Val. Coal Co.	96½	50	do b10	102⅞
50	do	96¾	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	116½
50	Mar. Min. Co.	37	200	do	116
300	do	37½	50	M. & P. Du C. b10	53½
250	Pacific Mail	210	50	do	54
50	do b30	212	250	do	53
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	134	50	A. & T. H. R.	44
2000	do	133¾	200	do	43
400	do	133⅞	35	M. & P. du C. 2d P.	87
250	do s15	133½	200	P., Ft. W. & Ch. b30	82
450	do s15	133¼	100	do b10	81¾
150	do b10	133⅞	100	do b30	81¾
450	Erie R.	105	400	do s10	81½
150	do b10	105	200	do s10	81⅝
600	do	104¾	300	do	81¾
1000	do	104⅞	200	do	81⅜
300	Erie R. Prf.	100½	400	do	81½
100	do b30	101	200	Chi. & N. W. b10	45
100	Hudson R. R.	122	100	do b10	46
100	do s10	121¼	550	do	45
100	do	121½	200	Chic. & Alt. R. b30	83
5000	Hud. Riv. R. Scrip.	93	100	Mar. & Cin. 1 P. b30	70
			50	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	75¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98½	15	Erie R. Prf.	100½
1,000	do	98	100	do	101
10,000	Mo. State 6s	67½	50	Hud. R. R. b30	122
5,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	100	do	121½
10,000	do	147¾	100	do	121½
150	Canton Co.	33	100	do s30	121
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	34	100	Reading R.	121¼
150	do	33¾	100	M. So. & N. I.	78¾
100	do	33½	300	do	78½
50	do b10	33¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	123
100	do	33½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. b30	132
100	do	33	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117
100	Pacific M. S. Co. b20	210	500	Cl. & Pitts. R.	102½
100	do s60	208½	1200	do	102¼
350	Chic. & N. W. R.	45¼	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	106½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	134	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112¾
300	do	134¼	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	103
2000	do	134½	350	do	102¾
400	do s3	133¾	100	do s30	102¾
200	do s10	132¾	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	53
6000	do s2	134⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	81½
500	Erie Railroad	104¾	300	do	81¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

750	N. Y. Cen. R.	133½	100	Harlem R.	91¼
200	do s3	133½	100	do	91½
100	Erie Railway b3	104¾	200	Reading R.	121½
100	do s3	104⅝	200	do	121¾
200	do	104⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R.	116⅞
100	do c.	104⅝	150	do	116¾
1600	do s3	104½	600	Cleve. & P. R.	102¼
200	do c.	104½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R b3	113
200	do	104½	600	Chi. & R. I.	102¾
600	do btw	104⅝	100	Chi. & Alt.	83
100	do b3	104⅝	350	Cumb. Coal	34
200	Hud. R. R.	121¼	200	do b3	34
100	do	121	100	do	33¾
50	M. S. & N. I. c	79			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$16,000	Amer. Gold	148⅛	100	Reading R.	121½
40,000	do s3	148¼	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	79¼
900	New-York Central	135½	500	Ill Central	117
4200	do	135¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts	102¾
200	do	136	1200	do	103
100	do s3	135½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	106½
500	do s3	135¼	200	Chic. & R. I. b4	103⅜
1200	do s3	135	300	do	103¾
300	do	135½	200	do s3	103¾
300	do b3	135¾	50	do	103¼
1400	Erie R.	105	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	45½
200	do s3	105	400	P., Ft. W. & C. s60	80
400	do	105½	1000	do s60	80¼
100	do	105¼	500	do	81¾
500	do s5	105⅛	1450	do	82
100	do s3	105⅛	100	do b10	82¼
7100	do b3	105¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co. s3	33
100	Erie Pref.	101	500	do	33
100	Hudson R. R.	121¼	1200	do	32½
200	do	121¾	100	do b3	33½

TUESDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

There was less excitement in the markets for Gold and Stocks to-day than usual of late. There was a heavy feeling in the Railway speculation early in the day, growing, in part, out of the large sales of Erie Common Shares last night, at 105¼ ℘ cent., supposed to be for a wealthy *Bull* operator who had bought as high as 110 ℘ cent. and as low as 104¾ ℘ cent. last week, and grew tired or suspicious of the safety of his position. The effect of the sales last night, however, was not so decided as the magnitude of the operation might have reasonably produced. Other sellers were not disposed to follow down the reduced quotations. The sales at the First Board fell off to 2,200 Shares, and at the Second Board to only 500 Shares; chiefly at 104¾ ℘ cent. There was increased activity in New-York Central, particularly for the Cash Stock, which sold to the extent of 7,000 Shares. The transfers, in anticipation of the annual election next week, it is now stated, will close on Friday, the 4th inst. Hudson, Reading and the Western shares sympathized at the early Board with the weakened speculative movement in Erie, but recovered to a steadier tone at the Second Board. There was a considerable degree of suspense on the Street in reference to the pending military events in Virginia, which affected the speculation in both Gold and Stocks. The former ruled between 148¼@147¾ ℘ cent., and the rate for Bills on London, for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow, was quoted at the close of 'Change hours at 162 ℘ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Monday afternoon. There was a further advance on New-York Central to 135¼@135½ ℘ cent. The other Railways steady and rather tending to improvement. Erie leaving off 105¼ ℘ cent. the same as yesterday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	147¾	148¼	Harlem Pref.	108	108
U.S. 6s, 1881	109	109	Mich. Central	123¾	123½
N. Y. Central	134	135¼	Mich. Southern	79¼	79¼
Erie	105½	105¼	Mich. Guarant'd	135	135
Erie Preferred	101¼	101	Illinois Cen	116½	117
Hudson	123	121½	Pittsburgh	102¼	103
Pacific Mail	212	210	Fort Wayne	81¼	81⅞
Harlem	92	91	Rock Island	103⅛	103⅜
Canton	33¾	33	Galena	107	106½
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Reading	122⅛	121¼
Toledo	114½	113⅜	Quicksilver	61	62½
Northwest	46½	45⅝	Chicago and A	83	83

The market for Money is fairly active at 7 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers are the chief borrowers, at call, and their supply comes mainly from private lenders, though some of the Banks are rather more disposed than last week to place their surplus means in this way.

The receipts into the Treasury office for the Popular Loan are on the increase. They amount to-day to $1,498,500, of which $513,600 was on subscriptions direct at the office, and $984,900 deposited for account of the Loan Agent. The receipts for Customs in Gold are unusually large for this season of the year. In November, the New-York office received $5,115,000, as against $3,018,000 in November last year. There is at present little question that the estimate of the Secretary for $70,000,000 Customs Revenue for the current fiscal year will be exceeded, while the amount required from this source of income for the interest upon the Public Debt will be about $45,000,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	140	Hanover	101
Merchants'	110	Irving	99½
Phenix	109½	People's	102
Tradesmen's	112	Continental	100½
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	100
Seventh Ward	141	Commonwealth	102
State of New-York	103	Atlantic	101
Commerce	105	New-York County	125
Broadway	170	Imp. & Traders	109
Ocean	94½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Illinois Cen. '75	117
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est	102	Al. & T. H. 2d pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds. inc.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	135	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie firsts, '68	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie thirds, '83	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex	110
Erie fourths, '80	105	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	108
Erie fifths, '88	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts. '77	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Har. seconds, '68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82	120	Cleve. & Pitts. thirds	100
Michigan S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	83
Michigan S. & N. I. S. F	109		

The well-known Flour Exchange firm of Messrs. A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., in Exchange-place, temporarily retire from active business, in favor of the new firm, Messrs. STIMSON, FRONK & Co., who occupy their old office, No. 44 Exchange-place. Mr. FRONK is a member of the Stock Exchange, and for the last two years has represented Messrs. GREENLEAF at the Board.

The old Wall-street firm of READ & LATHROP has been changed to LATHROP & MOTT by the recent death of Mr. READ, and a partnership formed between Mr. LATHROP and Mr. W. MOTT, for some time in the employment of the house.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For week	Season
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	27,187	805,735
Pennsylvania Coal Co	8,384	638,107
Total tons	35,571	1,443,842
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	17,930	612,022
Pennsylvania Coal Co	18,235	581,754
Total tons	36,165	1,193,776

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for week ending Nov. 21:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$29,123 64	$20,236 34
Passengers	6,028 87	7,411 86
Mails and Rents	963 50	1,065 83
Total	$36,116 01	$28,714 03
Increase	7,401 98	
Total from Jan. 1	$1,097,260 20	$1,076,415 06
Increase	20,845 14	

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) from this port, were to the value of $3,251,634, against $3,903,918 same week last year, and $2,849,445 the corresponding week of 1861.

To-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows; Receipts, $2,109,753 55; including for Customs, $142,738 20; payments, $2,408,491 69; balance, $16,058,800 26.

The following is the official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of November:

Nov. 1, 1863, by Balance		$19,542,130 23
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$5,114,904 98	
On account of Loans	48,074,545 07	
On account of Internal Rev.	1,971,887 15	
On account of Transfers	5,000,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	5,959 90	
Miscellaneous	572,592 34	
On account of P.O. Depart'mt	86,690 96	$60,826,580 40
		$80,368,728 63
Debits		
Treasury Drafts	$84,670,363 31	
Post-office Drafts	6,655 80	$84,677,019 11
Nov. 30, 1863—Debit Balance		$4,308,290 48
By balance, Cr., disbursing	$24,244,526 02	
By receipts during the month	44,687,632 31	$68,932,158 33
To payments		42,825,562 04
Balance		$26,106,596.29
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac.	$1,337,586 99	
By appropriation	5,132,905 71	$6,470,492 70
To payments		4,276,884 88
Balance		$2,193,607 82
By receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1863		$5,114,904 98
By receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1862		3,017,877 66
Increase in November, 1863		2,097,027 31

By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Ac:

count for Assay Office..................		45,397 89
By Coin received during the month.........	$104,461 84	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	130,697 68—	235,160 52
Total..........................		$280,557 40
To payments in Coin.........	63,995 17	
To payments in Fine Bars.....	127,267 14—	191,262 31
Balance........................		$89,295 09
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office..........	$28,839,476 46	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office....................	74,996 95—	$28,914,473 41
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office.	14,438 41	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office..................	202,513	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage....................	24,923 02—	241,874 43
Total..........................		$29,156,347 84
Less temporary Loan Dr......	$7,912,592 07	
Less temporary Deposits Dr....	4,809,819 89	
Due Depositors..............	76,397 48—	12,798,809 44
Balance........................		$16,357,538 40

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Nov. 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins..................	$29,000	
Foreign Bullion................	19,000	
United States Bullion..........	97,000—	$145,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins..................	8,200	
Foreign Bullion................	8,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)................	1,800	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,000 —	20,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars...	98,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins.	67,000—	165,000 00
Gold Bars stamped..................		160,652 57
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage............		97,470 88

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia...	$4,831,000	$546,000	$3,037,008	$96,000
North America..	3,773,668	491,902	3,310,133	164,453
Farmers & Mech.	6,060,203	849,706	5,655,203	60,970
Commercial......	2,111,000	180,000	1,268,000	80,000
Mechanics'......	2,076,000	229,750	1,486,000	97,495
N. Liberties......	1,665,000	222,000	1,419,000	62,000
Southwark......	1,237,313	169,156	1,267,504	13,775
Kensington......	1,251,533	139,540	1,135,639	184,188
Penn Township.	965,600	112,040	814,049	36,2?8
Western.........	1,891,684	214,319	1,941,707	37,400
Man. & Mech....	1,741,205	144,300	1,205,528	309,340
Commerce.......	748,125	123,187	785,994	19,255
Girard...........	2,591,535	232,800	2,083,257	52,316
Tradesmen's....	800,377	71,649	703,466	49,265
Consolidation..	1,011,129	100,845	636,770	254,135
City..............	1,268,615	106,182	887,758	184,804
Commonwealth.	729,747	76,681	494,125	169,828
Corn Exchange.	1,186,000	97,000	917,000	48,000
Union............	834,000	59,000	573,000	209,000
First National..	759,800	....	367,000	....
Total, Nov. 30..	36,583,624	4,166,057	29,662,167	2,098,512
Total, Nov. 23..	36,583,624	4,155,768	30,186,124	2,085,634

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 19,420 bbls. Flour, 623 bbls. and 3,128 bags Corn Meal, 235 bags Buckwheat Flour, 118,116 bushels Wheat, 2,120 bushels Corn, 159 bushels Rye, 36,877 bushels Barley, 56,998 bushels Oats, 8,206 bushels Malt, 11,947 pkgs. Provisions, 771 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, including Pots, at $8 50@$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 5,200 bags, part at 32½c.@33c. ℔ lb. Other kinds have been quiet, at former rates; Java at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 33½c.@34c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayra, 31½c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@34c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

Stock in New-York, Dec. 1:

	1862.	1863.
Rio	39,526	33,352
Laguayra	700	371
Maracaibo	7,100	442
Ceylon	735	7,453
Java	1,630	784
Savanilla	64	167
St. Domingo	1,050	941
Jamaica	—	345
Bombay	105	399
Porto Rico	—	25
Grand Total, bags...	51,099	44,279
Java, mats	14,800	

COTTON—Is in fair demand and advancing; Middlings, 80c.@82c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request, to-day, but desirable lots have been held very firmly. Sales, since our last, 12,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 15; poor to choice extra State, at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western..........	$5 95	@$6 15
Extra State.........................	[illegible]	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 [illegible]	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	[illegible]	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee......................	[illegible]	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 55@$8 05 for poor to good superfine; $8 10@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. extra at $6 30@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 75@$7 ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $6 for Jersey, $6 50 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. 50 bags Buckwheat Flour were sold at $3 55 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The inquiry is somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4@$4 10; and Bunch do. at $3 90@$3 95 ℔ box. Currants, Old and New, 14c.@15c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for by speculators and shippers at somewhat firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 74,000 bushels, including choice White Canada at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 58@$1 62; Red Western, poor old to choice new at $1 45@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 43@$1 45; Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 44; Chicago Spring at $1 39@$1 44, the latter for very handsome; White Genesee at $1 70, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at easier prices; sales were made of 36,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 23½ for Mixed Western in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 32@$1 36, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at former prices, closing, however, tamely. We quote Canada at 88½c.@90c.; Prince Edward's Island at 88c.; Western, 89c.@90c.; State, 89½c.@90½c., ℔ bushel. Barley continues in moderate demand at $1 38@$1 56 as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 12,300 bushels. Barley Malt is in good demand $1 58@$1 65 ℔ bushel. Sales 12,506 bushels.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD HILL notices thus: "The market for Flour, since my last circular, has been quite variable. In the early part of the fortnight, there was an improved feeling, governed by the high rates for Gold and Sterling Exchange. Since then the receipts have been on the increase, and the variation and decline in Gold has been such as to materially unsettle prices, and greatly decrease the demand. The stock in store is largely composed of the medium and low grades of State and Western. Of the better brands of Indiana and St. Louis, there is a very moderate supply, and holders are firm in price. In Wheat the transactions have been restricted by the high rates demanded by holders, and this, with the fluctuating rates of Exchange, prevents the export trade from operating to advantage. The shipments from the West have ceased, and this week will about close the receipts of the seaboard. Prices for a week past have been on the decline, but there is much firmness on the part of the principal holders, and the article is not forced. Rye is scarce and wanted. Oats have fluctuated considerably, but there is a speculative inquiry that governs the market. The last sales were 88c.@89c. The demand for Indian Corn, for both home use and investment, continues active, and prices have reached the highest point obtained for many years. Since the reaction in Gold, there has been some falling off, still there is much firmness. At yesterday's Produce Exchange the market was unsettled, without very material change in either Flour or Wheat. Corn was 2c. better. The *Export Clearances* from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—11,816 bbls. Flour; 195,519 bushels Wheat. To Continental ports—700 bbls. Flour. To China—250 bbls. Flour. To Africa—1,200 bbls. Flour. To Mexico—6,027 bbls. Flour; 2,352 bushels Oats; 14,066 bushels Corn. To Brazil—3,722 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York....	Nov. 27, 1863.	231,378	3,466,165	239,459
New-Orleans.	Nov. 27, 1863.	—	—	—
Philadelphia.	Nov. 24, 1863.	5,013	7,900	—
Baltimore...	Nov. 24, 1863.	3,892	—	—
Boston......	Nov. 24, 1863.	2,269	—	—
Cal&otherPts	Nov. 24, 1863.	—	315,137	—
Total........		242,552	3,789,202	239,459
To about same period 1862..		252,797	10,552,890	2,190,671
To about same period 1861..		355,789	5,084,282	3,695,803
To about same period 1860..		712,234	8,932,057	1,275,219

To the Continent.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
New-York to Nov. 27, 1863.	21,211	128,295	—	13,965
Other Ports to latest dates	2,102	—	—	—
Total.........	23,313	128,295	—	13,965
To about same period 1862.	38,180	590,828	6,885	66,660
To about same period 1861.	390,699	5,573,288	281,113	365,914
To about same period 1860.	16,273	165,923	15,430	360

HEMP—Is quiet, but held firmly.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand at $1@$1 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady at 20c.@29c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous prices. Stock to-day, 3,634 hhds. and 821 bbls.; included in the stock were 927 hhds. Porto Rico, 971 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 1,730 hhds. Cuba Muscovado. Total stock Dec. 1, 1862, 3,490 hhds. and 3,259 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 05@$3 10 ℔ gallon; Resin, $36@$48 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar $12 50@$15 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $18@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in very moderate request at declining prices. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 95@$2 05; Linseed, at $1 44@$1 48; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, at 75c.; Olive, at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 and $4 37½@$4 50 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 25½c.@26½c.; Refined do. at 47c.@51c. free, and 40½c.@42½c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum to-day 1,138 bbls.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Ending Nov. 30.—The market for the past week has been very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1863..	63,289	61,919	446,100
Same time last year.........	53,850	99,787	670,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are in fair moderate demand at $46 50@$52 50 for the former ℔ ton, and $2 35@$2 40 for the latter ℔ 100 lbs. Receipts of Oil Cake since our last 108 sacks.

PRINTING CLOTHS—An active business was transacted in the Providence market last week, sales having been made of 302,500 pieces, including 63,000 pieces to speculators. The sales, as reported by the *Journal*, were: 5,000 pieces 48x52, 13½c.; 4,500 pieces 48x52, 14c.; 8,500 pieces 52x52, 14½c.; 3,000 pieces 52x52, 14⅛c.; 4,000 pieces 52x56, 14½c.; 5,000 pieces 52x56, 14¾c.; 10,000 pieces 56x56, 15c.; 4,500 pieces 56x60, 15½c.; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 15⅝c.; 5,000 pieces 60x60, 15¼c.; 6,000 pieces 60x60, 15½c.; 4,000 pieces 60x60, 15¾c.; 35,400 pieces 60x64, 16½c.; 4,000 pieces 60x64, 16⅝c.; 45,000 pieces 60x64, 16½c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 16⅜c.; 9,000 pieces 60x64, 16¾c.; 47,000 pieces 64x64, 16⅞c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 16⅞c.; 48,000 pieces 64x64, 17c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 9,000 pieces 60x64, private terms, ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request to-day, at in some instances, firmer prices. Sales have been made since our last of 4,400 bbls., at $18@$18 25 for New Mess; $16 37@$16 56 for Old Mess; $17@$17 25 for Prime Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for thin Mess; $20 for clear Mess; $13 50@$14 for Sour Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork, to-day, 109,471 bbls., against 142,706 bbls. Nov. 1, 1863, and 128,789 bbls., Dec. 1, 1862. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 9½c.@12c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Sales, 110 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand at 7½c.@11½c., for old and new, according to quality, ℔ lb. Sales 1,100 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard continues in fair request at full prices. Sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12¼c.; also, 1,000 bbls. choice, deliverable in February, at 13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in active demand and is firm; sales 1,860 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28, the latter for City; India Mess, $28@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 470 tierces; Stock of Beef, to-day, 66,802 tcs. and bbls., against 25,136 tcs. and bbls., Nov. 1, 1863, and 54,513 tcs. and bbls., Dec. 1, 1862. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in demand at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 25c.@30c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 12c.@16c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, including East India, at equal to $7@$8 ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 250 bags. Stock to-day 30,145 bags cleaned, 950 bags uncleaned East India, against 16,465 bags cleaned and 20,660 bags uncleaned Dec. 1, 1862.

SEEDS—Are in moderate demand, including New Clover, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, at $3 15@$3 25; Timothy, at $2 75@$3; Linseed, at $3 80@$3 90, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy to-day: 200 hhds. New-Orleans were sold at auction at 12½c.@13 9-16c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet. Messrs. STUART now quote: Loaf, 17½c.; best Crushed and Granulated, 17½c.; Ground, 17c.; White, A, 16½c.; Yellow, C, 15½c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Continue inactive at former quotations.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@12⅛c., and 50,000 lbs. Grease, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The demand for this article during the forepart of the week, was quite active, and so continued until the middle. Prime lots, in hhds., brought full prices, and some large sales were effected at 12½c.@12¾c.; the latter figure was only paid for the choice of the market. Some very fair lots of Western, in bbls., were sold at 12⅛c., in shipping order from the dock. On Wednesday, owing to the great fall in Gold, prices of all grades declined ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ lb., and the demand at once fell off, buyers did not offer, and consequently prices became nominal. Since Saturday there has been a little improvement in the market, and holders have realized better rates, and some lots were closed at 12c.@12⅛c. on the spot. To-day the market is more steady, and the inquiry better, some quote Prime brands at 12⅛c.; Fair, 12c.; Western, in bbls., 11½c.@11¾c. We note a sale of Mutton at 12c., from the dock, an extreme price for that grade. In Tallow Oil we note a sale at 11⅜c. The demand for this article has been quite light. In Soap stock of other kinds, such as Grease, Head and Bone, Tallow, Marrow, &c., there has not been much done. The arrival of Western in bbls., has been quite numerous, and lots had been stored and not offered in the market. Price this day, 1858, 10⅛c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 9½c.; 1862, 11⅛c. ℔ lb."

TOBACCO—Is in very moderate demand at former rates. Sales since our last, 332 hhds. Kentucky at 11½c.@22c.; 27 bbls. Yara on private terms, and 121 cases Seedleaf at 20c. ℔ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in November:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Nov. 1, 1863, hhds.	35,584	2	11	35,597
Received since..........	1,217	—	—	1,217
Total............	36,801	2	11	36,814
Delivered since..........	7,339	—	—	7,339
Stock Dec. 1, 1863, hhds..	29,462	2	11	29,475
Stock Dec. 1, 1862, hhds..	23,694	13	4	23,711

WHISKY—Sales, 1,400 bbls., at 5c.@78c., chiefly at 79c.@77c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the month of November prices ruled steadier than in the previous months. The fluctuations in Gold and Exchange have had less influence than some anticipated on the prices of wool. Among the reasons that may be stated are, that the present rates are moderate considering the circumstances existing, also that the manufacturers, who were the main buyers in the different markets, are well employed, and that the further rise of prices of wool in foreign markets, and the increased consumption of wool in Europe has caused this steadiness. It is, therefore, expected to continue without great changes for some time to come, especially as our imports are too heavy for the light exports, causing, we may say, high rates of Gold and Exchange, and interfering with the importations of wool. In the eastern markets the sales of domestic fleece have been considerable, at full price (our quotations,) and the stock has become light. In the interior, prices are extreme, and for this reason but little is doing. Good pulled Wools continue in demand at full rates and the stock of it is very light. California Wool of all good descriptions finds a ready sale at our quotations, but the burry and inferior kinds move slowly at irregular rates. Short fall clip and burry heavy wool can only be sold at low prices. Texas and Mexican Wools are of quick sale. Foreign Fine Wools continue in good request, and have been sold at steady prices for consumption. The faulty, heavy and very burry kinds are selling low, and below the cost of importation. The stock is considerably lighter. Foreign medium qualities have sold largely from store and to arrive at about former rates, and the stock has decreased. Foreign Coarse Wools have been selling at an advance, because of a scarcity, and there is almost no stock left of the favorite kinds: but a good selection on the market, however, of Smyrna, and some Syrian wool. The accounts from foreign markets report higher prices for nearly all kinds of wool, but particularly for good Mestizo, Australian, Cape, East-India, English, Donskoi, Mogadore, &c., several of which are now ruling too high for being brought over here from Europe—with the exception of Mestizo, mostly undesirable, and of which there is a good stock abroad—all other classes of wool are scarce, or too high in price. The auction sales went off at advancing rates, and the London sales of Colonial Fine Wools have opened with ½d. to 1½d. higher prices. The imports of Wool into New-York since Dec. 29, 1862, to Oct. 26, 1863, were 92,459 bales, 41,024,144 lbs. The imports of Wool for the month ending Nov. 23, 1863, were 6,498 bales, 2,988,134 lbs. Total, 98,957 bales, 44,012,278 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK DEC. 1, 1863.

	Cts. ℔ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	70@76
Full blood fleece	70@75
Full and ¾ blood fleece	66@70
Native and ¼ fleece	66@70
Common fleece	66@70
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	80@85
Saxony fleece	75@80
Full blood fleece	75@80
½ and ¾ blood fleece	70@74
Native and ¼ fleece	70@74
Common fleece	70@74
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	73@78
Full blood fleece	68@73
½ and ¾ blood fleece	68@73
Native and ¼ fleece	65@68
Common fleece	65@68
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	66@78
Unwashed	43@50
California.	
Washed fleece	65@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	40@58
Unwashed fleece, medium	40@58
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@37
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, extra	73@78
New-York City, super	70@74
New-York City, No. 1	54@60
New-York City, No. 2	13@20
Country, extra	80@88
Country, super	76@80
Country, No. 1	65@70
Country, No. 2	15@21
Lambs	70@80
Tub-washed	75@85
Western, limed pulled wool	55@76

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather more active, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 3,400 bbls. Flour at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 33,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ℔ bushel; and by steamer 600 pkgs. Beef at 6s., and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ℔ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl.; 70 hhds. Tallow at 16s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags at 5½d. ℔ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and 50 tons Heavy Goods at 12s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton. For Havre, 250 pkgs. Provisions and 250 boxes Sugar at 50f. ℔ ton. For Cadiz, a British bark, with Pipe Staves at $35 for light, and $45 for heavy, ℔ thousand. For Malaga and orders, a foreign vessel on terms not disclosed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia.........	Dec. 2...	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Limerick..	Dec. 3...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Louisiana.........	Dec. 4...	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore.	Dec. 5...	New-York....	Liverpool.
America..........	Dec. 5...	New-York....	Southampton.
Arabia............	Dec. 9...	Boston........	Liverpool.
City of New-York.	Dec. 12...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Borussia..........	Dec. 12...	New-York....	Southampton.
Saxonia...........	Dec. 12...	New-York....	Southampton.
Columbia.........	Dec. 15...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Scotia............	Dec. 16...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Adriatic..........	Dec. 17...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Virginia..........	Dec. 18...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Etna..............	Dec. 19...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Canada...........	Dec. 23...	New-York....	Liverpool.
Hammonia........	Dec. 26...	New-York....	Southampton.
Germania.........	Jan. 9...	New-York....	Southampton.
Bavaria...........	Jan. 23...	New-York....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick..	Nov. 14...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Kedar.............	Nov. 17...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Borussia..........	Nov. 17...	Southampton.	New-York.
Saxonia...........	Nov. 17...	Southampton.	New-York.
City of New-York.	Nov. 18...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Columbia.........	Nov. 20...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia............	Nov. 21...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Columbia.........	Nov. 24...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Virginia..........	Nov. 24...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Etna..............	Nov. 25...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Canada...........	Nov. 28...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
City of Cork.....	Nov. 28...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hammonia........	Dec. 1...	Southampton.	New-York.
CityofWashingt'n.	Dec. 2...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Hibernia..........	Dec. 4...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Australasian......	Dec. 5...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Etna..............	Dec. 9...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Asia..............	Dec. 12...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Germania.........	Dec. 15...	Southampton.	New-York.
Adriatic..........	Dec. 18...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
China.............	Dec. 19...	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa............	Dec. 26...	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Bavaria...........	Dec. 29...	Southampton.	New-York.
Anglia............	Jan. 1...	Liverpool.....	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Washington..	Dec. 5..	New-York..	New-Orleans.
Corsica............	Dec. 7..	New-York..	Ha. *via* Nas'a.
Corsica............	Jan. 4..	New-York..	Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Persia*, close here on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the ——, *via* Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at...................5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at...................5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens; *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I am now finishing a large number of instruments of splendid tone in richly carved cases; prices from $600 to $800; plainer styles from $400 to $500. Every instrument fully warranted. See testimonials of the principal pianists of this City in favor of my new scale pianos.
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

CURIOSO.—CARVED IVORY AND TORTOISE-SHELL CURIOSITIES, (modern and ancient,) also, other Japanese articles just opened to-day.
American Indian, Chinese and French Fans.
India, Chinese, Japanese, Manila, American Indian, and other goods, in great varieties, many of which are very appropriate presents (at all times) for this and foreign countries, particularly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
as many of them are unique, useful, fashionable, desirable, and sold at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail, at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S,
No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school or private family. Teaches all the English branches and French. Satisfactory references given. A pleasant social position more desirable than a large salary. Call or address for one week TEACHER, No. 215 Sixth-av.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady of superior education, desires a reëngagement as resident governess, in this City. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. Z., Box No. 1,125 Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER, OF EXPERIENCE, will give private tuition in Greek, Latin and the Mathematics, in the afternoon and evening. Highest references given. Address M. A., Box No. 126 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a respectable English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is willing to take either public or private families; also, a young English person wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or nurse alone. Apply at No. 124 Smith-st., first door from Dean-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; has no objection to do a part of the washing and ironing; understands her business in general; can give the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 104 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing, or go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 81 East 27th-st., corner of Lexington-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable young woman as cook in a respectable private family; is competent and fully understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be recommended by some of the first families of the City as to character and capability. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 232, corner of 15th st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands it in every respect; would do the coarse washing if required; would take a good country place; best of City and country references can be given. Apply at No. 158 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman who perfectly understands European and American style of cooking in all its varieties; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by an English woman; understands making all kinds of soups, fish and French dishes, and all kinds of pastry, jellies, and cream; has good references. Inquire at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., top floor, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced and competent woman with first-class City references; will assist in the washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 331 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable and well-recommended woman, with undoubted City reference from her last employer, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at Mr. J. J. Morris' grocery-store, corner University-place and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as good cook: no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 56 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, capable girl as above; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing, trusty and neat; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., for two days, in the first floor front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; can furnish 3 years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wants a situation as cook or laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as professed cook in a private family; best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; has lived in the highest families in the City, where unexceptional reference will be given. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing; has 4 years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a steady, respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, who understands the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or caring children; has 8 years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with children; has good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 33 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable and agreeable English Welsh woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has best City reference. Call at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or as waitress. Call at No. 79 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Call at No. 303 9th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived 3½ years. Call at No. 280 East 9th-st., between 1st and Avenue A.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse by an English Protestant, competent to take the entire management of a nursery or full charge of an infant or young children; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; or chamberwork and fine washing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 59 East Houston-st., in the dry goods store, for 2 days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, or plain sewer or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 11th-st., first floor back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; or to do light chamberwork and sewing; has the very best of references. Call at No. 259 6th-av., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A Protestant, wants a situation as nurse; is perfectly qualified to take the whole charge of an infant or grown children; is a neat sewer; the best reference. Call at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced child's nurse; is competent to take care of the nursery; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., 3 doors west of 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A NEW-England lady, a situation, as housekeeper, to take the entire charge, or as assistant housekeeper in a family; being fully competent in all respects. Address, or apply to Miss ENSWORTH, No. 89 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as first-class waitress; or would do light chamberwork and waiting; or would go as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy American girl of nineteen a situation as waitress and chambermaid; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; good City reference; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as waitress; is competent, and refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived over 3 years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress; has no objection to chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 34 Norfolk-st., one door below Grand-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—SITUAtions are wanted immediately for some very superior servants; cooks, laundresses, experienced waitresses, nurses and general house servants, whose references to our first Brooklyn families, at Manning's Select Agency, Hamilton Building, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. (15 years established.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who would like to take in gentlemen's or family washing and ironing, which would be done up in neat order; prices reasonable. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., near 11th-st. Inquire in the millinery-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as laundress; perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 141 West 33d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of grown children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 150 East 31st-st., second door below 2d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take a permanent situation; uses the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; understands all kinds of family sewing. Best of reference. Address M. F., dressmaker, Union-square Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A MIDdle-aged Scotch woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a very small family. City references. Call at No. 87 West 28th-st., up stairs, in the rear. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED BY A tidy girl lately arrived, a situation as general servant; has acted in the above capacity in Ireland; washes and irons well; wages $6. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress by a Protestant woman, thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of linen; understands doing up of fine muslins and French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can give many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and refers to her former employer, with whom she lived 2 years. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK.—TWO RESPECTable girls wish situations, one as laundress and the other as cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as gardener; has had practical success in all its branches; classic in the laying out of grounds; well versed in trees and shrubs; adapted to embellish; has good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City reference. Call or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as coachman gardener and farmer; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. F., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has the best of City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 92 East 22d-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, of long experience, and who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; has the best of City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as above, by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business; excellent reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 177 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT, PERMAnent or temporary, by an intelligent business man; good writer and practical book-keeper; excellent address; is accustomed to travel; salary reasonable; best of City reference. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MEN ACCUSTOMED TO MAKE Steel and Copper Plates, Dies, &c., for bank note engravers. To such, liberal wages will be given on application to the undersigned.
Also, one or two apprentices to the trade, not less than 16 years—to be indentured.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
Washington Factory,
Newark, N. J.

AS SHIPPING CLERK AND PORTER.—Wanted, a young man of strict integrity and business habits not afraid of work, to act as shipping clerk and porter, in a neat business. Address, stating age and terms, H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 16 YEARS, to learn the wheelwright trade; also, a stout boy to act as blacksmith's helper; one with some experience preferred.
A. J. QUINBY, Nos. 134 and 136 East 26th-st

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A CLOTH JOBbing-house, one who resides with his parents; salary first year $50. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

COACHMAN WANTED—TO GO A FEW MILES from the City; a middle-aged, single or married, colored man; must understand all about horses. Apply to Mr. C., No. 149 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 years old; must have good references. Apply at No. 49 Broadway, up stairs, in the fur establishment.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS to teach English and Latin; the best references required. Call at No. 110 5th-av., at 6 P. M., for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
NO. 327 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Principal.
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Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are afforded for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial, law, bookkeeping, chemistry, and natural philosophy, rhetoric and logic, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. Circulars at the bookstores.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly the Spingler Institute.)
Park-av., corner 38th-st.
Lectures by Rev. JOHN S. C. ABBOT at 1 o'clock.
Dec. 3—*France and her Emperor.*
Dec. 4—*European Aristocracy.*
Dec. 17—*The Turkish Dynasty, or The Oriental Question.*
Dec. 18—*The Probable Future of our Country and of Humanity.*
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th st., New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION—QUALIFYING young men for the duties of the counting-room and all relating to the accountant's desk, is taught at No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Rev. A. Bronson: "I take great pleasure in recommending Col. PAINE to the public as a respectable man, and a complete master of his profession."

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. for ladies, gentlemen, and children. Light gymnastics, with late improvements; also, a new system of vocal gymnastics, taught by Mrs. PLUMB and her brother, Mr. C. J. ROBINSON.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Winter Term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 17. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE WILL OPEN Dec. 15, 1863. The Principal may be seen at Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York, till Dec. 7. Address, for Circulars, P. B. HULSE, Principal, Woodbury, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,
are receiving in store, by every steamer,
NEW STYLES LACE CURTAINS,
SATINS, BROCATELS,
COTELINES, BORDERED REPS and DELAINES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all colors and sizes.
Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,
and every description of
FURNITURE COVERINGS
AND PAPER HANGINGS.
They would call the particular attention of parties furnishing, to their
STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
which contains a large assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
SOLOMON & HART,
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5,000 CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
E. J. MILLS & CO.
Offer at retail, at low prices,
FINE BEAVER AND DOESKIN CLOAKS,
TRICOT AND MOLESKIN CIRCULARS,
VELVET, ANGORA AND PLUSH CLOAKS,
1,500 HEAVY BEAVER CLOAKS, from $10 to $13.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS—MISSES' CLOAKS,
At No. 381 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
WE CONTINUE THIS WEEK
OUR ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE, TO MAKE ROOM
FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SWISS MUSLINS
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DIAPER,
TOWELS AND CRASHES,
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3,000 DOZEN LADIES' BEST QUALITY
KID GLOVES,
IN MODES PARTY COLORS, BLACK and WHITE,
STITCHED AND PLAIN,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVE IN THE
CITY.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENT'S KID GLOVES.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING,
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACAS, THIBET CLOTH FOR SHAWLS.
ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VAILS, BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADE, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE; SOME EXTRA RICH AND WIDE FOR CLOAKS; FOULARD SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS. Also an immense variety of other goods, desirable for House and Traveling Dresses.
N. B.—A very large and choice selection of Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Vails, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 30, a large assortment of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
Consisting of LYONS VELVET,
VELVET BEAVER,
And other desirable styles,
which will be sold at low prices.
ALSO,
Just received, a good assortment of
FINE LYONS SILK VELVETS,
In all the different widths.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.
N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantelets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 85 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEWLY IMPROVED YOKE PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
Shaker Knit, Lambswool, Merino and Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, three and four-ply Linen Collars, fine Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, at low prices.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bedcloths. Braiding cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnet and trimming ribbons, alpaca and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and gimp tassels; also a great variety of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, very cheap. N. B.—The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City: French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.—FOR richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1112 Broadway,
One door above 26th-st.

FURS.

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LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
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No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

GALLERIES—(No. 625 Broadway)—Artists' Fund Society.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Actress by Daylight—The Stricken Heart—Yankee Legacy.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ladies Beware—Betsy Baker—Lottery Ticket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lakes of Killarney—The Irish Tiger.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Thursday.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—(No. 548 Broadway)—Oil-Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News from the Army of the Potomac, to Monday noon, has been received at Washington. The explanation of the heavy cannonading heard on that day was an attempt on our part to feel the lines of the enemy, who was found in force, whereupon orders to cease firing were issued, and at latest dates no general engagement had occurred. Both armies are in position for conflict on the opposite sides of Mine Run Valley, at the crossing of the Orange and Fredericksburgh Plankroad, at Verdiersville, and that a battle would occur yesterday was considered very probable. Lee is strongly intrenched on high ground, and is evidently determined to make a decisive stand. Meade's line of battle is formed with the Sixth Army Corps on the right, the Second supported by the First in the centre, the Third on the left, and the Fifth in reserve. Our special correspondent furnishes highly interesting details of operations concerning the movements of the Army of the Potomac to Sunday morning last.

There has been no fighting at Chattanooga since Hooker's attack on Bragg's rear at Ringgold, on the 26th. Bragg was forced to march on, being badly whipped, and inflicting considerable loss upon Hooker. Our loss is about five hundred to six hundred; the enemy's much larger. The army movements now going on are not for the public eye at present; but when it strikes again it will be equally as successful as it was at Mission Ridge on the 24th.

Viâ Fortress Monroe and through Richmond journals we receive news of operations in Charleston harbor to the 30th inst. Our big guns on Morris Island continue with lively pertinacity to belch out tons of iron upon Fort Sumter, and the rebel fortifications on Sullivan and James Islands, and casualties among the enemy are quite frequent. On the 27th inst. Gen. Gillmore again spread consternation in the city by dropping half a dozen shells among the buildings. Reports confirmatory of these statements have also come to hand by the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Arago*, from Charleston Bar on Saturday last. A detachment of South Carolina volunteers distinguished itself last week by a raid upon the mainland.

From Knoxville we have the cheering news of the defeat of Longstreet by Burnside, in a general engagement on Sunday, Nov. 29, in which the rebel Gen. Wheeler's division, five thousand strong, was captured entire. This news is brought to Cumberland Gap by a courier, and thence telegraphed *viâ* Cincinnati. Longstreet was evidently desirous of crossing to the south side of the Tennessee at Knoxville, in order that he might make his exit, either South or North, with one or two large rivers between him and his pursuers. His condition now must be very precarious, for a portion of Grant's forces were, at last accounts, moving upon his rear.

The Election of Mayor.

Godfrey Gunther was elected Mayor of this City yesterday, by a very large majority. This result, we confess, takes us by surprise, as we presume it will a very large portion of the community. In common with the public at large, we had assumed that the Democratic party was substantially united in support of the nominee of both its factions, Alderman Boole. Mozart and Tammany had both made him their candidate. Both went earnestly and vigorously at work to secure his election. The entire machinery of the party was used for his benefit—and we had very little doubt, so accustomed had we become to the docile manner in which the masses of both these factions obey the dictation of their leaders, that Boole would receive the votes of the main body of the Democratic party. Nor had we any more doubt that in this event he would be reasonably sure of his election.

The result shows that we overrated the strength of the Democratic machinery. We did not make sufficient allowance for the extent to which even Democrats have become accustomed to think for themselves. The revulsion of feeling in the Democratic ranks caused by the nomination of Judge McCunn for the Bench of the Superior Court, and the fact that he ran nearly 20,000 behind his ticket, indicated a very great change in the public mind in regard to the blind support of regular nominations; but we regarded this as an exceptional case, not likely to become a precedent. The vote for Mayor shows that we were mistaken. It proves that the great mass of the Democrats are no longer disposed to yield a blind obedience to either Mozart or Tammany. They claim a right to their own judgments and take the liberty of acting on their own opinions.

The election of Gunther is essentially and seriously damaging to both factions. Mozart perhaps suffers most, as Boole was its special candidate, while Gunther had always belonged to Tammany, and in 1861 was the regular Tammany candidate against Wood. But the machine is substantially smashed. The recent union of the two factions proves to have been a dead failure. It was based solely on a greedy eagerness for the spoils of office, and like all such purely selfish bargains, was doomed to destruction, sooner or later, from the very beginning. We shall probably now have a sharp war of words, each faction being quite certain to accuse the other of treacherous dealing. Both will doubtless be quite correct; and the sharpest grief of each will be that it allowed itself to be outwitted and anticipated in betraying the other.

The city has no reason to regret the result. Gunther is a business man of good abilities, an educated gentleman and of unquestioned integrity. He will do everything in his power, we do not doubt, to secure to the city an honest and faithful administration. What he will lack is experience and knowledge of men. He will be surrounded by a venal and a hungry crew. We hope he may have firmness enough to resist their importunate dictation.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Gen. Hitchcock, the officer who has had the general direction of matters referring to the exchange of our prisoners, has written to the Times a highly important letter upon the subject, to which we give place this morning. The mystery which has enveloped the question, and the confused and contradictory statements which have been made about it, are for the first time cleared up by this letter. Our authorities, it would seem, are not to blame for the stoppage of exchanges. They have proposed to the rebel Commissioner to exchange, man for man, all the prisoners now held in the South, but this the rebels have refused to agree to. In all, we hold *forty thousand* rebel prisoners, while the rebels hold but *thirteen thousand* Union prisoners; and they insist, as appears from Gen. Hitchcock's letter, as well as from the correspondence between Commissioners Meredith and Ould, which we lately published, that the exchange shall be general; that is to say, that we shall deliver up to them all of the 40,000 prisoners in our possession, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged; "and then," asks Gen. Hitchcock, "what would Mr. Ould do with those men? Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against National troops, standing under an unstained National flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle-fields, within the past few months." In this charge Gen. Hitchcock is not unjust; for in another place he states that "already the question has come up from Gen. Grant's glorious battle-field at Chattanooga, as to what shall be done with a body of the enemy, who, *having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburgh, have been recaptured in arms at Chattanooga*, without having been properly exchanged,"—and this notwithstanding the explicit denial of Mr. Ould that any of the Vicksburgh prisoners had been sent into the field.

Other propositions of a humane character have been made to the rebels, with a view of effecting the release of our prisoners, but they have refused to listen to them.

Beside the difficulty above indicated, there are several others, one of which Gen. Hitchcock discusses vigorously and at length. In accordance with the bloody and barbarous proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis in September of last year, the rebels have persistently refused to deliver up for exchange any of our white officers captured while in command of colored troops, or any of the colored soldiers who have been taken prisoners. Our Government cannot permit this, as it would enable the rebels to defeat one of the most important measures of National policy for the suppression of the rebellion.

The country will feel indebted to Gen. Hitchcock for the able and lucid exposition of this great question that he has given, and will sustain the Government in the measures it has adopted, as stated by Gen. Hitchcock.

Burnside and Longstreet.

By telegraph from Cumberland Gap, *viâ* Cincinnati, last night, we have news of a victory over Longstreet by the gallant forces under Burnside. Longstreet, it seems, endeavored to cross the Tennessee, near Knoxville, on Sunday last, with the apparent purpose of retreating into Virginia, but was defeated with the loss of one whole division five thousand strong. The news is not yet confirmed from official sources, but it may be quite authentic, as the muddled situation in East Tennessee has for several days given promise of a speedy solution, and news from Knoxville was confidently expected in Washington yesterday. Longstreet, thus defeated and held at bay by Burnside in front, with reinforcements from Grant coming upon his rear, will be in a decidedly "tight place."

It has been one of the most remarkable and exciting episodes of the war, this campaign of Burnside against Longstreet; and the intense interest with which it has been watched, though temporarily held in abeyance by the larger operations of Gen. Grant, has only been increased by the cloudy view we had of the progress of operations. The question as to what will become of the main body of Longstreet's force, which for a fortnight has been investing Knoxville, cannot be considered as yet definitely settled.

A Chattanooga telegram a few days ago announced that Bragg sent word to Longstreet on the 26th of November, to withdraw and form a junction with him, and a dispatch from Burnside's headquarters, on the 28th, stated that the enemy had for two days been comparatively quiet. After reading this morning's dispatch, the probability would appear to be that Longstreet did withdraw, and that it was in his effort to cross the river that he was set upon by Gen. Burnside. If Longstreet follows out Bragg's supposed instructions to effect a junction with him, he will find Gen. Grant's forces at Cleveland and vicinity planted across his path. It was with the view of first attending to this business that Gen. Grant ceased the pursuit of Bragg's routed forces and turned round to effect the bagging of Longstreet's column. That he will actually be able to accomplish this, is, of course, more than can be said, for Longstreet may exercise his discretion and attempt to pass up the Virginia Valley to make a junction with Lee, instead of with Bragg, or he may be able to get out of the trap by the circuitous route at which a dispatch hints. But we can firmly rely on Gen. Grant, if it be possible, to foil this purpose, and if the rebel commander escapes it will be an extraordinary piece of good luck. He will find it extremely difficult work to get into Virginia, as Gen. Burnside destroyed a good part of the railroad, and the bridges over the streams.

We presume that the rebel chieftains who directed the sending of Longstreet's column to the attack of Burnside, now realize that they committed a decided blunder. In a military point of view, it was a gross fault for it produced a dangerous division of force and put the two fractions on exterior lines as respects the position of the Union commander. But though an obvious blunder in strategy, they may have thought that, under the circumstances, it was a move they could risk. The two corps left under Bragg might be relied on as fully capable, in the powerfully intrenched and supposed unassailable position they held on Missionary and Lookout Ridges, of holding Grant in check, while Longstreet by a rapid *coup-de-main* should seize Knoxville and drive Burnside out of East Tennessee. And probably with any other man than Grant they would not have been greatly out in their calculation. Gen. Grant was not in position to relieve Gen. Burnside by sending him troops; but he was in a position to do it equally effectually by an attack on Bragg that would compel Longstreet's recall. This he did, and with what results the whole country knows. We may justly count, therefore, as by no means the least important result of Grant's movement against Bragg, that it has at least compelled the raising of the rebel siege of Knoxville, after preliminary movements marked by important advantages to the enemy, and promising to give them repossession of the coveted region of East Tennessee. Gen. Burnside also deserves credit for the skill and energy with which he has sustained himself and baffled the rebel attempts against him. In the meantime, a very few days must reveal the fate of Longstreet's column of twenty thousand, and, as we said before, it will be very curious what shape it will assume.

The Central Railroad.

The election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad takes place next week. The indication of a purpose on the part of the stockholders to effect a reform in its management, has aroused its present officers to unusual and remarkable efforts to retain their places. The President, who receives no salary, has spent a good deal of his time in this City for the last few days, backed up by the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Superintendent, and other officers, and aided by a formidable *corps* of outside agents, buying stock, contracting for the use of proxies at so much per vote, and in every possible way striving to perfect and perpetuate his tenure of office. This of itself is rather a remarkable spectacle, and might well excite some little anxiety on the part of those whose property is invested in the road. It finds a satisfactory explanation in the fact that the President has the right of supplying the road, at his own prices and under his own supervision, with all its iron, and that agents appointed by himself are the sole judges of what the road wants. And it is perfectly notorious that this privilege, which is without a parallel in the management of any other work of equal magnitude on the face of the earth, is worth to the President not less than $250,000 per annum. Every dollar of this comes out of the pockets of the stockholders. If they are content to pay it, very well. No one else can fairly object.

Such an example as this at the head of the road will, as a matter of course, make itself felt in every department and at every grade of its management. Those who know the inside working of the machine, know perfectly well that the utmost profusion and corruption pervade every part of it. The whole of that enormous property is managed exclusively by half a dozen men, without responsibility or supervision, and with special attention to their own profit. It would be a miracle if such a loose and irresponsible management of so vast a concern should command the confidence of its stockholders; and it is perfectly well understood that the only thing which enables the present managers to perpetuate their power, is the fact that foreign stockholders, who have neither the means nor the inclination to give special attention to details of a business so complicated and so remote, and who regard a six or seven per cent. dividend as a large return for their investment, have suffered their proxies to remain in their hands. If the decision of the question were left to the stockholders on this side the Atlantic, who can watch the management, they would not hold office for another month.

Some of the journals in the interest of the Road have raised a clamor against this attempted reform, as if it were a stock-jobbing movement. They allege that the object of changing the Board is to raise the market price of the stock. We have no doubt that it would have that effect. But what could more forcibly illustrate the utter lack of public confidence in the present management of the road than this fact? It is a confession that the present officers do not enjoy the confidence of the public—that the universal belief is that the management is lavish, loose and corrupt,—that hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent on private schemes and put into private pockets every year, that ought to swell the profits and go into dividends. It is this conviction that keeps the stock at so low a figure: and it is beyond all question true, that a change in the management, if made in a proper manner, and on a business basis, would revive public confidence, and largely enhance the market value of the stock. Is this an objection to the change proposed? Is it not, on the contrary, the strongest possible argument in favor of such a change?

What the Central Railroad needs is a body of officers made up of skilled and experienced railroad men,—men who will give all their time, and all their energies, to its vigorous management,—who will take it wholly out of politics, and conduct all its concerns on a purely business basis. If the stockholders choose to vote at the coming election, so as to secure such a result, they will largely enhance the value of their property and promote their own interest in every way. If, through carelessness or misplaced confidence, they leave the road in the hands of its present managers, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they themselves must pay the cost.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY

A BATTLE AT KNOXVILLE ON SUNDAY.

Longstreet Attempts to Cross the River and Is Defeated.

Capture of Five Thousand Rebel Prisoners.

Arrival of General Foster at Cumberland Gap.

Reinforcements Under Gen. Granger Moving to Burnside's Assistance.

Fifteen Hundred Prisoners from Chattanooga Arrived at Louisville.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The *Commercial's* Cumberland Gap correspondent telegraphs to-night that all available force has been sent from there to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia. He says a courier from Knoxville brings intelligence of the enemy's attempt to cross the river on Sunday, bringing on a general engagement, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Gen. Wheeler's division of 5,000 rebels.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

Chattanooga, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

A dispatch from Gen. Burnside, dated Nov. 25, says: "The enemy, on the 25th, moved up three brigades, and attacked his brigade in a strong position on the south of the river, three miles from Knoxville. A hard fight ensued. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150 killed. The position was strengthened, and though the enemy moved down a large force with the intention of renewing the attack, Burnside believed it could be held. He has been able, by using the roads left open, to keep a supply of provisions and forage. Reinforcements are on the way to him.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 28,
Via Cumberland Gap, Monday, Nov. 30.

We are now in the twelfth day of the siege, and the enemy has as yet gained no advantage. In fact, we are much better prepared for the attack than the most sanguine expected, Longstreet delaying, it is supposed, until his reinforcements reach him from Virginia. The enemy made a diversion last Wednesday upon our position over the river, but after an hour's fight were driven back. On the day before a detachment of the Second Michigan made a gallant charge upon and captured a rifle-pit which the enemy had thrown up within five hundred yards of our works. After holding it some time the men were compelled to give way before superior numbers, and fell back with severe loss. Major Bejangton lost a leg, and is a prisoner. Adjt. Noble and Lieut. Salpin were killed. Lieut.-Col. Cormick, of the Seventeenth Michigan, was wounded in the rifle-pits on Wednesday, and died yesterday. *It has been comparatively quiet during the past two days.* A rain shower set in this morning.

ITEMS FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Tuesday Dec. 1.

Maj.-Gen. Foster arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday *en route* to Knoxville.

There is nothing later here this morning from Gen. Burnside.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that sufficient reinforcements, under Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, have been sent to Gen. Burnside to ensure his success.

Bragg's main force is reported beyond Dalton.

Rebel stragglers were coming into the Union lines.

Fifteen hundred Chattanooga prisoners arrived at Louisville last night.

Guerrillas are very troublesome on the Cumberland River: boats are fired into, houses and citizens robbed, and property carried off or destroyed.

John Morgan telegraphed to Columbus, from Toronto, yesterday, announcing his arrival there.

The number of men mustered into the service of this State averages 400 per week.

Henry Andrews, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, has been sentenced to be shot Jan. 8. for desertion.

Senator Sprague arrived at Columbus yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The canvass for Speakership continues active, but in good feeling. As members come in, the preponderance in favor of Colfax is very manifest. His friends claim three-fourths of the vote of the entire caucus. It is probable that a caucus of Union members will be held on Saturday night to nominate a candidate for the Speakership. Other officers of the House may not be nominated until Monday night.

THE CREDIT TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Thomas has telegraphed here that the plans of his late movement were matured by Gen. Rosecrans before he was relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and that in the late action he carefully followed Gen. Rosecrans' previously given directions.

COL. BELGER DISHONORABLY DISMISSED.

The proceedings in the Belger Court-martial have been disapproved by the Secretary of War, and, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States. In reviewing the proceedings of the Court, the Secretary of War says:

> "The facts found by the Court show that a large amount of public business was transacted with A. C. Hall & Coblens, in which he allowed them rates far above the ruling cash prices of the market; that these transactions extended through a whole year; that Col. Belger did not apply to the War Department for relief from his supposed embarrassing situation; that he made no effort to purchase from any other than these favored parties; that Government lost by his transactions at least $100,000; that the record of the trial shows no palliation or justification or excuse for such conduct. Whereupon, by order of the President, he is dishonorably dismissed the United States service."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher is here, the guest of Secretary Chase.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statement by Major-Gen. Hitchcock.

Why the Exchange Was Stopped—Rebel Subterfuges and Quibbling—The Disposition Made of Colored Soldiers and Their White Officers.

Washington City, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public appears to be in need of information on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war. The condition of our men held as prisoners of war in Richmond, the extreme sufferings to which they have been subjected, contrary to the usages of war and the dictates of humanity, have naturally aroused the sympathies of our people, and the question is asked by many, why are they not exchanged?

I propose to furnish you a statement of facts, from which a judgment may be formed in answer to the question just stated.

On the 16th of January, of the present year, Col. Ludlow, then stationed at Fortress Monroe as the agent of exchange under the cartel, which was published in September, 1862, addressed me a letter forwarding a copy of the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th of that month, containing a message to the rebel Congress from Jefferson Davis, referring to the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st of January, on the subject of slaves within certain designated portions of the United States. The denunciatory character of Mr. Davis' message, leveled against the proclamation of the President and against the loyal people of the Union, will be remembered by most of your readers at this time. One passage in the message of Mr. Davis very clearly indicates the policy then determined upon in the South, expressed in these words:

> "So far as regards the action of this Government on such *criminals* as may attempt its execution, [referring to the proclamation of the President of the United States] I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities, all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of *criminals* engaged in exciting servile insurrection."

Col. Ludlow, in forwarding the message, gives an opinion in the following words:

> "His [Mr. Davis'] determination, avowed in most insolent terms, to deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured will, I think, be persevered in."

This opinion of Col. Ludlow was, without doubt, well founded at the time, so far as the rebel authorities had the power or dared to put in force the threat of Mr. Davis, which met the approbation of the Confederate Congress, and I hazard nothing in saying that the sole reason why this threat has not been more openly executed in the South, has been the preponderance of Northern power, as shown by the superior number of prisoners of war held in the North against those held in the South; and if this inequality could now be neutralized, or if the South could succeed in capturing an excess of prisoners over those held in the North, not a moment would be lost by the rebel authorities in putting in force the threat of Mr. Davis. Whoever doubts this must be utterly ignorant of the spirit which animates those who are struggling in the South to destroy the union of the States, in behalf of a Government whose corner-stone is Slavery.

But the point thus stated will not be farther insisted upon at this time; because, whatever was the threatening character of Mr. Davis' declared purpose, as set out in his message, it has been thrown entirely into the shade by subsequent events, which are but just now being developed, growing out of the most solemn acts of the Government of the United States.

It is generally known, that when the Congress of the United States proceeded to authorize by law the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the rebellion, there was, throughout the whole length and breadth of the South, one universal cry of real or well-affected indignation, accompanied with the wildest threats of vengeance against such officers as might be captured with colored troops, while the colored soldiers themselves, it was everywhere believed, should be either "returned or sold into Slavery." It was everywhere published throughout the South, that this class of troops were not entitled to, and should not receive the protection of the laws of war, and the strongest terms which infuriate madness could devise or invent were used in condemnation of the measure authorized by the United States Government.

What has actually been done up to the present time in the South, in obedience to this spirit of vengeance so openly declared, it may be impossible to determine in detail, except in a few scattered instances; but it is a most significant fact, that in no single instance has the smallest evidence come to light tending to show that any officer connected with colored troops has been captured alive and held in the South as a prisoner of war; nor has any colored man, employed as a soldier of the United States, been captured in the South and accounted for as a prisoner of war. To any reasonable man this glaring fact might be sufficient to show the fell purposes of the rebel authorities to countenance, if they have not directly ordered, the *destruction* of this class of troops, whenever and wherever they unhappily fall into their power. From the nature of the case, the evidence of the proceedings in the South, when characterized by the murder of colored troops and their white officers, can hardly be expected to reach the public through the Confederate authorities, but we must look for them chiefly through indirect disclosures, such as may be found in a paragraph from a New-York paper of a recent date, in the words following:

> Rebel Barbarity.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Port Hudson, November 3, written by a Captain in the Seventh regiment, and addressed to his father in New-York:
>
> "We have just received information of a positive character (we only had rumors before) that First Lieut. Geo. B. Coleman, Jr., of New-York City, who was captured about two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterwards, together with some twenty privates, (colored) who were taken with him. I hope some action will be taken on the subject, and that soon. I know that the officers and soldiers of the *Corps d'Afrique* will take immediate and final action, if they ever get into a fight. The men of the command will endeavor to protect themselves from such a fate, though the Government should neglect to do it."

The Government of the United States, in authorizing the employment of colored troops for the suppression of the rebellion, bound itself, and is undoubtedly under the most solemn obligation, to use its utmost power to throw over that class of troops the protection of the laws of war, and stands engaged before the world to make no compromise whatever which shall jeopardize the claim of this class of troops, when captured, to be treated with that humanity which is due to all other troops in like circumstances, according to the laws of civilized warfare.

While we know of some individual instances in which the rebels have violated the laws of war, we do not know of a single instance in which they have respected those laws, in their treatment of colored troops; and when the rebel agent of exchange offers, as he has done, to exchange *all* the prisoners of war in *his* hands, against all that we have in our hands, the surplus to remain on parole, it would manifest the most stupid blindness on our part to imagine, for one moment, that he has ever intended to include colored troops as subject to exchange. He might say, and with verbal truth, speaking individually, that *he* would deliver, under certain conditions, all prisoners in *his* hands, without intending to include this class of troops; because, by the action of the Confederate authorities, not a single man, officer or soldier belonging to the *Corp d'Afrique* has been or will be permitted to come into *his* hands. They have, on the contrary, when captured, been either murdered, cast into prison, or sold into Slavery. *They are not recognized in the South as soldiers.*

Among a few instances serving to illustrate the spirit and purpose of the rebels, in their treatment of colored troops, or colored persons in the employment of the Government, it may be stated that two colored men employed in the navy, who were captured near Charleston, were heavily ironed, and cast into prison in that city, beyond which fact we have no trace of them. We know of two free colored young men belonging to a Massachusetts regiment having been publicly sold into Slavery in Texas, the price they brought under the auctioneer's hammer having been reported. We know of one case which directly illustrates the spirit of the rebel authorities on this subject, and which demonstrates the little faith to be placed by us upon rebel agreements for exchange. Only a few weeks since a proposition was made from our side that all Chaplains held as prisoners of war should be mutually released, irrespective of numbers on either side. The rebel agent, Mr. Ould, professed to accept this proposition "cordially;" upon which we sent to the South all we had of that class of non-combatants in good faith; and received from the South about one-half the number belonging to us, supposing this was all they had in custody; but, as I now learn, upon authority which I am not at liberty to discredit, a Chaplain belonging to a Massachusetts colored regiment, upon being captured, was heavily ironed and sent to a prison in Columbia, South Carolina, where he has been held, in violation of Mr. Ould's "cordial" acceptance of the proposition for a general release of this class of persons. I have every reason to believe that this particular Chaplain, because he had belonged to a colored regiment, was deliberately withheld. Another Chaplain, who had been his fellow-prisoner, was separated from him and released, from whom we learned the facts in the case as just stated. Within the past few days, upon a formal application made by Gen. Meredith, at my instance, to learn the history of two men who were reported to be, and are believed to be officers of the Federal army, said to be in the hands of the enemy, Mr. Ould furnished to Gen. Meredith what purported to be the proceedings of a civil court in the State of Virginia, the testimony in the cases not being furnished, by which it appeared that the two men had been sentenced to a penitentiary for a term of years, on a charge of negro stealing; and the Governor of Virginia, or of that part of it in rebellion, indorsed on the application of Gen. Meredith a declaration, that the two men in question should remain in the penitentiary while he remained Governor of Virginia. In these instances there can hardly be a doubt but that these two men are undergoing humiliation and suffering because of their connection with the Federal Government, on the pretence of being subjected to a penalty for negro stealing.

I suppose it unnecessary to proceed further into detail to show, to the satisfaction of every one who is willing to accept the truth, that the practice of the South has been and is entirely in keeping with the spirit of Mr. Davis' message to the rebel Congress, or is carried beyond it, and that there has not been up to the present time the slightest indication of a purpose to relax, in any respect whatever, in the execution of their declared policy in the treatment of colored troops and their white officers who may fall into their hands; and I hold it to be certain that while they will keep from the light as much as possible their barbarous practices, they will pursue them inexorably, unless they can be made to feel that the national power is the strongest, and can show itself by the actual possession of a body of their troops held in the North as prisoners of war, who, by the laws of war, are liable to be used for retaliatory purposes.

It has been supposed, even in many parts of the North, that the proposition of Mr. Ould, of the 20th of October, for an exchange of prisoners is fair, and ought to be accepted; but it does not appear to be considered that Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war and receive a like number in return, which would be a most happy consummation that would be at once accepted by this Government. But his proposition is that we shall deliver to him all of the prisoners in our possession, amounting now to about 40,000 men, and receive in return about 13,000 men, leaving about 27,000 men who might, for a few days, be considered on parole not to take arms unless duly exchanged; and then what would Mr. Ould do with those men?

Judging by what he has actually recently done, he would undoubtedly assume to discharge those men from all obligations under their parole, and put them into the field to fight against national troops, standing under an unstained national flag—the very troops who gallantly captured those men upon bloody battle-fields, within the past few months.

To show the extreme probability of this, it is only necessary to refer to a few facts, beginning with the statement of Mr. Ould to Gen. Meredith, officially communicated to me, that he, Mr. Ould, would "proceed to make declarations of exchanges whenever he conscientiously felt the right so to do, for the purpose of putting men into the field;" thus openly setting aside the cartel and the laws and usages of war in favor of *his* individual sense of right—which sense of right, in Mr. Ould, is so obtuse and wild as to justify him in making use of a "tabular statement" of alleged captures, principally in the Western States, amounting to over 18,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were undoubtedly captured by guerrilla parties, and were not soldiers, but, for the most part, peaceable citizens of the country, probably known as friends to the Union, who for that reason were seized and compelled to make an oath not to take arms against the Southern Confederacy; and this class of persons Mr. Ould expects us to accept in exchange for rebel troops, captured mostly at Vicksburgh, who, having been paroled in the South, were "declared" exchanged by Mr. Ould, without any conference or understanding with our agent, in violation of the provisions of the cartel, and in violation of the usages of war.

It must be borne in mind that the cartel was virtually abrogated by the Message of Mr. Davis; not, indeed, as to its binding character upon the

South, for Mr. **Davis** had no power under the laws of war to abrogate the provisions of that instrument; but his declarged purposes, in violation of the cartel, would have fully justified the United States Government in declaring its provisions null and void; while, at the same time, the Government has been at liberty to require its observance on the part of the South.

I do not mean to deny, in the reference just made to the tabular statement prepared by Mr. **Ould**, but that there were some men included in that statement who had been legitimately made prisoners of war, though not delivered according to the cartel; but, for the most part, the prisoners included in that tabular statement were not set down as having been captured upon any known battle-field, or as having been taken from or with any known Federal commander; nor are they reported as having been delivered to any Federal commander; but they are set down as having been captured at large in the State of Kentucky, nobody knows where; or in the State of Tennessee, or in other States of the West and South; whilst, in no less than four instances, they are reported as having been captured in "Kentucky and Tennessee"—the two States being thus coupled together—making it impossible, from the tabular statement itself, to determine where they were captured, or whether, indeed, any military captures whatever were made, except a few at Chickamauga, and possibly a few at one or two other places.

Mr. **Ould** is a mere agent under the cartel, and has no powers beyond those recognized in the cartel for the execution of its provisions, yet he has recently assumed to decide an important question by which he undertook to liberate from the obligations of their parole the whole of the prisoners, some six or seven thousand, captured by Gen. **Banks** at Port Hudson, and paroled by Gen. **Banks** under a special agreement with the rebel commander.

The world knows that those prisoners fell *unconditionally* into the hands of Gen. **Banks** at the surrender of Port Hudson, and Gen. **Banks** had the power to send them to the North if it had been his pleasure to do so; but he made an *agreement* with the rebel commander to release them on parole, and released them at Mobile in conformity with the agreement.

The cartel for the exchange of prisoners provided two places for their delivery, to wit: City Point on James River, and Vicksburgh on the Mississippi; but it provided also, that when either of these places should become unavailable by the exigencies of war for the delivery of prisoners, other points might be "agreed upon" by the commanders in the field. This was precisely what happened. Vicksburgh having fallen into the hands of Gen. **Grant**, had, by that exigency, become unavailable for the delivery of captured rebel soldiers, and when, subsequently, Gen. **Banks** came into possession of several thousand prisoners by the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, he made an *agreement* with the rebel Gen. **Gardner**, their commander, to deliver his prisoners on parole at Mobile, and did so.

Mr. **Ould**, without any proper authority whatever, assumed to write a letter on the 10th of October last, a copy of which he has not furnished us, but which has been published in a Richmond newspaper, in which he attempts to release all of those prisoners from obligations under their parole, because, as he undertakes to decide, they were not delivered at places named in the cartel, when the cartel itself provides for other places of delivery than those expressly named in the cartel, when rendered necessary by the exigencies of war. In the meantime, however, it cannot be doubted that the body of men in question have been put into the field to fight again the Federal troops, by whom they were captured but a few months since; and this, too, without having been exchanged, and without having been properly released from the obligations of their parole.

Since writing the above, I have received an official report from Gen. **Meredith**, one point in which will be here stated, to wit: that Gen. **Meredith**, for the purpose of withdrawing our suffering prisoners from Richmond, distinctly proposed to Mr. **Ould** that he would send him 12,000 *or more* Confederate prisoners, as many as he might hold of our men, and receive in return our prisoners held in the South; which proposition, Mr. **Ould** refused to accept, but said that he would agree to a general exchange; the effect of which undoubtedly would be to cancel the excess of prisoners in our hands by a delivery of about 40,000 for about 13,000; to leave the rebel authorities the entire disposition of such colored troops and their white officers as they might capture; to expose Capts. **Sawyer** and **Flynn** to their fate under orders in Richmond, which *have never been countermanded*; to turn loose again certain notorious guerrilla leaders to renew their ravages in Kentucky and Missouri, (neither of which States have ever united with the so-called Southern Confederacy;) to put into the field a fresh army of rebels, to be recaptured; and, in short, we should deliberately neutralize or throw away a chief part of the power of the Government at this time, through which there may be some hope, by measures yet to be decided upon, of controlling the action of the authorities in Richmond in their treatment of prisoners of war, and compelling them to respect the laws of war, if they are deaf to those of humanity.

We consider that, at this time, the rebel authorities owe us upon the exchange list more than all of the prisoners of war they now hold, as equivalent for the prisoners paroled by Gens. **Grant** and **Banks**; and even already the question has come up from Gen. **Grant's** glorious battle-field at Chattanooga, as to what shall be done with a body of the enemy, who, having been paroled as prisoners of war at Vicksburgh, have been recaptured in arms at Chattanooga, without having been properly exchanged.

I ought to state here, that the Government of the United States would not *haggle* about a few men, more or less, if it were hundreds or even thousands, if the question was the relief, and that alone, of our suffering prisoners in Richmond; but whoever considers the above statement of facts cannot fail to see that other questions and points are involved, which it is not safe, if it were honorable, for this Government to overlook.

It should be stated also, that an offer was made to the rebel agent some days ago to receive all of the prisoners from Richmond under a solemn pledge that they should not be allowed to take arms unless duly exchanged with the consent of the rebel authorities, without reference to existing difficulties on the subject of exchange; and that this Government would pledge itself to both feed and clothe all rebel prisoners in our hands.

This proposition also was rejected, and the Secretary of War was thus greatly restricted in his means of affording immediate relief to our prisoners in Richmond; but they have not been overlooked. God forbid. The Secretary of War has ordered both clothing and provisions to be sent through the rebel lines to sustain them, although those supplies, from the necessity of the case, have been intrusted to the honor and humanity of the enemy, whose agents may or may not permit the supplies to be delivered.

Meantime it is well for the country to understand, that this rebellion is to be put down by organized armies in the field, acting upon and destroying organized opposition to the Government, and no real progress can be made except in this direction, to which end the energies of every loyal man in the country should be devoted. The progress already made in suppressing the rebellion may afford the fullest assurance of final success; and this end will appear the more certain, when it is considered that the *Corps d'Afrique*, in the service of the Government, already numbers fifty thousand brave, athletic men, who are fighting in support of this Government, under the guidance of a body of most earnest and intelligent officers, who count their lives as subordinate to the cause they are engaged in.

I undertake to assure my countrymen that the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized, in the facility with which the Government has brought within its power of organization the colored population of the country, and the system contains within itself such powers of expansion, that Slavery in the South is inevitably destined to give way before it, when this element is seen to work, as it will, in harmony with the organized loyal power of the nation directed to the preservation of Republican institutions, and the union of the States under one general Government, capable of giving protection to the whole, from both domestic disturbance and foreign invasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Rebel Accounts and Union Accounts of the Bombardment.

THE FIRING LIVELY AND EFFECTIVE.

More Shells Dropped Into the City.

Fort Sumter Still the Special Target

Successful Raid by Negro Troops—They Encounter Bloodhounds and Cavalry.

The steamship *Arago*, **Henry A. Gadsden**, commanding, from Port Royal on the 28th ult., arrived last evening.

We are again indebted to **Fred. Grautejein**, Esq., Purser of the *Arago*, for favors.

OUR CHARLESTON HARBOR CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Operations Progress—Thanksgiving.

Folly Island, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

I have again to record the lamentable fact that the navy lies unmoved off Charleston Harbor. Why Admiral **Dahlgren** does not push forward and make an attempt, if nothing more, to gain possession of the inner harbor, is an enigma to us all.

A slow, steady fire is kept up on Sumter from Gen. **Gillmore's** batteries. A shot is occasionally sent to some other rebel work. The enemy replies moderately from his Sullivan's and James Islands batteries.

THANKSGIVING IN THE ARMY.

As the annexed orders indicate, Thanksgiving was observed throughout the Department in a manner customary and appropriate. In the morning, religious service was held at the various camps, and much interest was exhibited on the part of the troops in the observance of the remaining portion of the day. Various messes on the island made arrangements for sumptuous dinners, and were by no means disappointed in their reckoning.

Department of the South,
Headquarters in the Field,
Folly Island, S. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

General Orders No. 104.—In compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, Thursday, the 26th instant, will be observed, in this Department, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His merciful protection and manifold blessings.

On that day all unnecessary labor will be suspended, and the commanding officers of the several posts will cause public service to be held at some convenient place within their respective commands.

By command of Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: Israel R. Seely, Captain Forty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Acting Asst. Adjt.-General.

A Raid on the Main.

BRISK SKIRMISH WITH CAVALRY—BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL—THE WHOLE PACK IMPALED.

From the Port Royal Free South, Nov. 28.

Last Summer a colored man, while fishing in Broad River, was captured by the rebels. It was rumored that he had been killed, and his return about a month ago created a good deal of surprise.

His story of burrowing out of jail and outwitting pickets interested not a few of our readers. He was picked up by Capt. **Bryant**, who for some time past has been a thorn in the side of our "secesh" neighbors, and nothing more was heard from him until in this issue of the *Free South* we have the satisfaction of announcing a successful expedition to the mainland of a party of the First South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Capt. **Bryant**, being guided by our colored friend.

The expedition started from Barnwell Island, and at about 11 o'clock, on Monday night, set foot safely on the main land, opposite Hall Island. Going to the road leading from Pocataligo, Capt. **Bryant** stationed men at different points, and waited to capture the "Grand Rounds," which, however, did not come, and having waited in vain for about two hours, they went along the shore till opposite Barnwell Island, where he sent forward Capts. **Heasly** and **Whitney**, with ten men each, to capture the rebel pickets, who were reclining in fancied security by large fires. The signal was the snapping of a finger, at which two poor innocent rebels found themselves surrounded by dusky forms, and black, strong hands at their throats. It was hard to convince them that they were not to be murdered, and Mr. **Gough** might have found more earnest beggars, to say the least, than those of London, in these secesh warriors of the Fourth South Carolina Volunteers, as they prayed for life.

As soon as they found they were not to be killed they became reasonable, and one of them said that if he was to be taken he wanted them to go to the next post and take his two brothers who were there. This was promised him, but adverse circumstances prevented its fulfillment. Meantime Sergt. **Harry Williams**, of Co. K, had volunteered to go with four men to the Heyward Plantation, two miles this side of Pocataligo, for the purpose of bringing down the colored people. He returned about 3 o'clock in the morning, bringing with him fifty colored people, and some fine horses, mules, &c.

Owing to the dense fog the signal agreed upon could not be descried by the party left to bring the flats from Barnwell's Island, and having waited from three o'clock until dawn, Capt. **Bryant** was obliged to return the same way he came. During the return of the Sergeant and his squad they were fired upon by a party of cavalry. Capt. **Whitney**, with ten men, was ordered forward to prevent the enemy from flanking the little party and getting between them and the landing. A few hundred yards of wood skirted the shore, and just as Capt. **Whitney** and his men had passed through them, they came suddenly upon a body of rebel cavalry. He immediately gave the order to fire, at the same time taking deliberate aim with his Ballard rifle at the officer in command, tumbling him off his horse. The rebels were thrown into confusion and hastily retreated. The small party of black patriots kept on their way toward the landing, marching in good order and watching for some new development from the enemy. It came in the shape of a dozen huge, gaunt bloodhounds, of that boasted company of the Pocotaligo region, sweeping down upon them. The foremost was impaled by a bayonet, and soon every hound of the pack was killed.

The rebels having received reinforcements of cavalry and artillery came back as the last of the troops were crossing in the single boat at hand, and in attempting to get to the boat two of our men were drowned.

Capt. **Heasley**, taking a boat, passed through the rebel fire, bringing away seven from the marsh.

Lieut. **Cass**, also taking a flat, went to the spot where the contrabands were left, succeeded in bringing away 26 of them, notwithstanding the shot and shell from the force of rebels near by.

One of the rebel prisoners was shot by a rebel bullet and had to be left.

Seven of our men were wounded, none dangerously. Twelve of the negroes, all who were able-bodied men, promptly joined the First South Carolina regiment.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Nov. 28 and 30, contains the following:

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 27.

The Yankees kept up heavy mortar shelling on Sumter last night, continuing it this morning. Six shells were thrown into the city to-day. Two buildings were struck.

The shelling of Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins, by the enemy from Gregg and Wagner, has been lively and continuous. Four hundred and sixty-one shots were fired on Sumter on Thursday and Friday.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Shelling has been kept up steadily on Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins.

Seventy-two ten-inch Columbiads were fired upon Sumter from Gregg to-day.

The enemy have commenced firing thirteen-inch mortars from Cumming's Point. Twenty-eight shells were fired.

During the night, the enemy continued their usual practice on Sumter with Parrott guns. Two hundred and fifty-seven shots were fired on Friday night.

Capt. **Jacob Valentine** and two or three privates were severely wounded in Moultrie, by the explosion of a Parrott shell.

No casualties on James Island to-day.

Academy of Music.—Opening of Mr. Anschutz's Season of German Opera.—Mr. **Carl Anschutz** commences his season at the Academy of Music to-night. **Flotow's** romantic opera of "Stradella," is selected for the occasion. It is an attractive work, and is rendered unusually interesting by the cast, which includes the names of Mme. **Johanssen**, Herr **Weinlich**, Herr **Graff** and Mr. **Anschutz's** new tenors, Herr **Himmer** and Herr **Habelmann**.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, *Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,* instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Metaphysical Physican, Professor of the Eye, Ear and Throat, will be at her rooms to see patients, at No. 25 Bond-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday. Medicines can be had at all time

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
clean the Stomach and Liver of the mucus and morbid matter, restore the appetite and make the food digest well, and they soon begin to gain in flesh.

Persons that are in the habit of drinking too much, will find SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS to clean the stomach and give an appetite for food instead of liquor.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., where a supply of his medicines can always be obtained.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are for sale by all druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken and elsewhere.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches.

Blemishes on the face, called Moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the skin show more strongly on blondes than on brunettes, but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either, and anything that will remove Moth Patches without injuring the skin in texture or color, would no doubt be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, having devoted his whole time and attention to Diseases of the Skin, will guarantee to remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and other discolorations from the face without injury to either texture or color of the skin. His success in this, as in other branches of his specialty—Diseases of the Scalp and Loss of Hair—will warrant him in guaranteeing a Cure in every case. For full particulars address, inclosing stamp for a circular,
DR. B. C. PERRY,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.
All consultations FREE.

Catarrh.

Startling accounts of this terrible disease are daily portrayed in long advertisements proffering advice, remedies and cures for all catarrhal affections.

While thousands have testified to the fact that a single box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF has not only instantly relieved, but has permanently cured more of THESE DISEASES than any other remedy in the world.

Sold by our first-class druggists, 25 cents per box.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Purchase at White's, No. 216 Broadway.—The best and most stylish HATS for gents; the most superb FURS for ladies. Also, a great variety of MILITARY GOODS at lowest prices.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
W. BOGLE, Boston.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

To Photographers and Publishers of Photographs.—Printing and copying for the trade executed promptly in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
BABB & CO.,
Photograph Printers and Publishers,
No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-street, corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting, in styles to suit, at No. 1 Barclay-st.; shaving, 10c.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Class 618.—Dec. 1, 1863.
49, 17, 75, 44, 31, 55, 26, 33, 46, 67, 52, 11, 64, 2, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF THE CITIZENS.

GRAND WAR MEETING.

A public meeting of citizens will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of December, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the call of the President for ADDITIONAL VOLUNTEERS, and to express the sentiments of the people in regard to the glorious victories recently achieved by the American forces under Gen. Grant.

At no period since the commencement of the rebellion have the people of this City had greater cause for congratulation on the progress of the war, or reasons more cogent to justify a public declaration of their determination to sustain the Union cause. The Volunteer army which has won such undying honor, must be strengthened, and our gallant Volunteers in the field must be encouraged by a prompt and decided response to the call of the President.

The meeting will comprise friends of the Union of all classes and of all parties, and will be addressed by many of the most popular orators of the country, among whom may be named
Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia,
Gen. SICKLES,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. CHARLES P. DALY,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,
Hon. GILBERT DEAN,
Rev. WM. H. BOOLE,
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

A display of fireworks in honor of Gen. Grant, and in compliment to the army of volunteers, will be exhibited on the avenue south of Cooper Institute.

It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Dix will preside, and no efforts will be spared to render this mass assemblage of the people of New-York a demonstration worthy of the Union cause.

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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors have this day made a call of an installment of Five per Cent., to wit, five dollars on each share of the capital stock held by the stockholders of said Company, to be paid, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1863, to JOHN A. MORRIS, Treasurer, at No. 82 Broadway; and that the shares of stock on which said installment shall not be paid at the time aforesaid, will, with all previous payments thereon made, be forfeited, the entry of which forfeiture for the non-payment of said installment will be made on the 11th December, 1863. The transfer books will be closed on the 4th and opened on the 10th December, 1863.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1863.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 4th day of December next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Nov. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders, for the election of Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 7th of December next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON THE Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office 440 and 442 Canal-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 440 Canal-st., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

WM. JACKSON, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 61 Trinity Building, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of December, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CAPITAL WANTED—Special or general, in a well-established and profitable stock-broking and banking business. Address BROKERAGE, Box No. 105 Post-Office.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—The coupons due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., (free of Government Tax,) payable at the Banking Office, on and after Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COAL.

LYKENS VALLEY COAL
can be had from
LEWIS W. PHILLIPS.
Sole Agent,
Nos. 437 and 210 6th-av., and No. 1 Hanover-st.

CANNEL COAL.

Ince Hall's cannel coal now landing for family use.

W. L. NORTHAM, No. 34 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF IOWA,

Formerly belonging to the Artisans' Bank,
By order of Henry C. Tanner, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of December, 1863:

A 1-acre lot corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the City of Dubuque.

One ½-acre lot southeast corner of 11th and Prairie sts., in the city of Dubuque.

The west corner of lot No. 738 on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 172.1 feet east and west by 271 feet north and south.

Part of lot No. 438 on Couler-av., in the City of Dubuque, 200 feet east and west by 100 feet north and south, with 2-story brick dwelling, 20x15, and outbuildings.

Lot No. 4 in Kelly's subdivision, fronting on Julian-av., City of Dubuque, 185½x50 feet, with small frame dwelling.

Lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Farley's subdivision, fronting on 11th-st., City of Dubuque, with double brick 2-story and basement dwelling 20x20, brick barn, &c.

Lot No. 819 of McDaniel's subdivision, fronting on 14th-st., City of Dubuque, with brick 1½-story and basement cottage built dwelling—porches, verandahs, &c.

The right, title and interest only in Banking House and Lot No. 310 on Main-st., City of Dubuque.

Parcels of 45 acres in section 28, township 89, east of 5th P. M.; 27.83 acres in section 27, township 89, north of range 2, east; 31.05 acres in sections 15 and 16, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 7.35 acres in sections 22 and 23, township 89, north of range 2, east of 5th P. M.; 50.80 acres in section 4, township 88, north of range 2, east; 80 acres in section 18, township 88, north of range 2, east. All in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque.

Also Mineral Lot 375, containing 21.20 acres in section 15, township 89, north of range 2, east, in Dubuque County, close by the City of Dubuque, and ½ of Mineral Lot No. 194 in Dubuque County, part of which lies in the City of Dubuque, containing 17.70 acres; 256 acres in Clayton County, in the south part of township 91, north or range 1, west of 5th P. M.

4,440 acres in Calhoun County.
1,920 acres in Buena Vista County.
12,160 acres in Pocahontas County.

All of which lies on the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, (average seven miles distant,) now rapidly being completed to Sioux City.

For further description see New-York *Herald* of Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week; also Dubuque *Herald* of Tuesdays, and Dubuque *Times* of Wednesdays in each week.

Schedules and maps can be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and of H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st. Terms, ten per cent. and Auctioneers' fees, on day of sale. Balance on delivery of deed on the 26th day of December, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c. AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech-loading.)
36 Hall's Carbines, (breech-loading.)
307 Prussian Muskets, smooth bore, Cal. 72-100.
58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, Cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
18 Joslyn's Rifles, (breech-loading.)
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, Cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun-slings.
440 Waist Belts.
150 Sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the Navy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,731 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.:

82 Dry Hides.
250 Green salted do.
28 Casks of Tallow, just received from Newbern, N. C.

Sale positive, terms cash. By order of

Col. A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF JOHN L. CHASE, ESQ., ADMINISTRATOR OF SAMUEL D. CHASE, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building:)

HUDSON-ST.—Valuable property, No. 544, between Charles and Perry; brick front and rear buildings. Lot 27 feet front, 36 feet 9 inches in rear, 71 feet one side, 60 feet the other.

WASHINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner of Christopher-st. Frame building, covers entire lot; 21 feet 11 inches front, 21 feet 2 inches rear, 75 feet 11 inches on Christopher-st., 70 feet north side.

JANE-ST.—Large plot south side, about 124 feet 5 inches east of Washington-st.; three-story and basement brick building, covers entire front of lot; 67 feet 8x36, with two-story brick wing on rear 30x44; plot 67 feet 8x80 feet.

HAMMOND-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot No. 45 Hammond-st., near 4th-st. House 25 feet by about 30 feet. Lot 25 by 56. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d of December, at 11 o'clock each day, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of modern Oil Paintings, most of which are guaranteed originals of the Flemish, French English and American Schools, comprising among them some of the best examples of the following eminent artists, viz.: A fine combination picture by Kœk Kœk and Verbockhoven; View of Ghent, very carefully and elaborately finished, by Carrabain; Two large Marines, by H. Schaef: Pastoral Scenes, by Van Severdonck; Figures by Carolus, Darieux, Notterman, De Brackeleer, Girard, Tenkate, Rossiter, Ver Mullen. Also, Landscapes by W. M. Broron, Sydney R. Percy, Brewerton, and others of equal celebrity. The attention of those about forming collections is requested to this sale, as many of the pictures have recently been received from Europe, and never before seen in this country, and will be sold under a guarantee of originality. They are now on exhibition.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 2, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, fine French plate, mantel mirror and one first-class rosewood piano-forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $16,000.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT HALF-past 10 o'clock by S. & J. BOGART, corner of Frankfort and William sts. Splendid ingrain Brussels and tapestry carpets, together with a large lot of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner G and 22d streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

By D. W. IVES & CO.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.
IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A very valuable Private Collection of Paintings, the result of many years' travel and residence in Europe, and embracing examples of the highest order, by masters of both ancient and modern schools.

Among the specimens to be found in this collection, the connoisseur will find both modern and ancient works, of undoubted originality and purity, the most interesting and valuable of which, "The Temple and Garden of Love," by Reubens, "The Passage of the Red Sea," by Sebastian Bourdon, examples by David Teniers, Netscher, Wouvermans, Murillo, claim instant attention. Among the moderns are many illustrious names of the French school. The following names attest the value of the collection:

RUBENS,
NETSCHER,
WOUVERMANS,
MURILLO,
WEBB,
DUNERGER,
FRANCIA,
LATOUR,
DUPREY,
LEBRUN,
CORDIER,
FOX,

P. VERONESE,
LEBRUN,
RAFFAELLE,
GUERIN,
DURAND,
PLOTZER,
FINART,
HOFFMEYER,
L. J. VERNERT,
REBON,
GISE,
OSTADE,

D. TENIERS,
VERNET,
ROUX,
TURNER,
VALLIN,
BOURBON,
CORREGIO,
GALVANI,
MIGNOT,
GUERIN,
CORNIELO,
LORISE.

In addition, will be sold the interesting collection of choice water color and photographic drawings, including Thorwaldsen's "Night," "Morning" and "Seasons," proof of Church's "Niagara," drawings by Benard Ceseri, &c. These paintings are worthy the attention of all lovers of the fine arts and are strictly the property of the gentleman who has collected them, no other pictures being admitted to the sale. Catalogues will be ready one week before sale, and the pictures on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SMALL ARMS, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Ordnance Building, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department:

133 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
111 Jenks' Carbines, altered to Merrill (breech loading.)
36 Hall's Carbines, breech loading.
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58 Russian Pistols.
120 Vincennes Rifles, cal. 69-100, sabre bayonets.
36 Perry's Rifles, breech loading.
18 Joslyn's Rifles, breech loading.
63 Musketoons.
48 Cutlasses and Scabbards.
975 Roman Swords and Scabbards.
883 Navy Muskets, flint lock, altered to percussion, cal. 69-100.
1,255 Knapsacks and Straps.
40 Pouches.
680 Gun Slings
440 Waist Belts.
150 sets Sergeants' Equipments.
228 Savage's Revolvers.

The above are in good order, but out of use in the navy.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture; large quantity of superior Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; marble-top tables, wash-stands, rosewood parlor suites, Frenchplate pier-glasses, lounge in brocatelle, cottage bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany dressing-table, bureaus, counters, oyster-stand, sofas, two iron settees, kitchen furniture, &c.; also one light buggy wagon, with top. Deposits required from all purchasers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—An elegant brown-stone front, 4 stories, in East 34th-st.; a brick three-story in Bond-st; a fine three-story brown-stone front in Henry-st., South Brooklyn; a brick in South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., in Williamsburgh; and one, No. 1 Lafayette-place, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, varying in size from 25x50 to 20x35, all desirable residences. For particulars, inquire of C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, with possession on 1st May next, the first-class 4-story brown-stone house No. 24 West 31st-st., near 5th-av., and adjoining the residence of Gen. McClellan. The house has all the modern improvements, built and finished in the best manner. Has large back building, with handsome dining-room, butler's pantry, laundry, &c., &c. Is handsomely and completely furnished. House 25 feet wide. Price $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 52D AND 53D STS., BEtween the 8th and 9th avs. 8 lots together, 20x100, on the north side of 52d-st., and 8 lots in the rear of the same, on the south side of 53d-st., all graded to near the level of the streets, for sale on favorable terms to close a concern. Title perfect. Apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE or will be exchanged for merchandise; 1,600 acres located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. CLEVELAND, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.—200 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE GRASS and hay farm, 80 acres of good timber, 2 good houses, and barns, sheds, apple orchard and a number of never-failing springs. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL country residence, a modern 3-story high-stoop brick house on East 40th-st. For particulars, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, one mile from the depot, a very desirable country residence for a retired gentleman or a merchant doing business in the City; containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit, and convenient buildings in good order; situated on Broadway with a fine view of the surrounding country; good road and sidewalk. Inquire of JAMES ARMSTRONG, on the premises. Part of the purchase can remain.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a desirable farm of 66 acres, with house and outbuildings, in the township of Warren, Somerset County, N. J., seven miles from Plainfield; price $2,000—has cost much more. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET ON A LEASE.

THE LAPIERRE HOUSE,
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Long and favorably known as a first-class hotel, is offered for rent at $12,000 per annum, for a term of years. Possession will be given on January 1, 1864. Address J. H. EDWARDS, No. 230 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office. 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$50 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR part of a house, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping for a small family; locality must be good; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—ADMIRABLY located in a thriving village on the eastern shore of the Hudson, one hour from New-York. It has a good water power, beside steam engine with 40 horse-power, fit for a great variety of business. For a practical miller, wishing to secure a good investment and a fine business, it is a complete fortune. Price $4,500. Terms to suit. Worth nearer $10,000.

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

A GOOD CANVASSER WANTED IN EVERY town to introduce the Universal Clothes Wringer, which sells rapidly wherever offered. Every family will have one. It is the only Wringer with the patent cog-wheel regulator, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. Liberal inducements offered and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

$10,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED—To increase a very profitable light manufacturing business, established ten years. It is protected by a monopoly, and may be indefinitely extended. There is seldom such an opportunity for an active business man to realize an independence in a few years. Principals only need address J. B. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A RARE CAHNCE FOR AN energetic man, with small capital, to become sole or joint proprietor of a well-established country newspaper, a few miles from the City. Address R. Box No. 128 New-York *Times*.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUILDING, GOOD-will, horses, wagons, harness and fixtures of an old established feed business, having a large trade; stabling on the premises for 15 to 20 horses; will be sold at a bargain, and terms made easy to a responsible party. Apply on the premises, No. 29 2d-av.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—Well located, without opposition, and in complete working order; or, a partner with a knowledge of the business, will be offered a good opportunity. Address RECTIFIER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Fifth Collection District State of New-York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes under said Act in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1864: That the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; That the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, until the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1863, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

ROBERT YELVERTON, W. WALLACE MERRIAM, THEODORE AMES, are members of our firm from this date.

MERRIAM & BELL, Stock Brokers,
No. 18 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of McKIM, BROS. & CO., for the prosecution of a general banking, exchange and commission stock business, to be conducted in the City of New-York.

HASLETT McKIM.
JOHN H. McKIM.
ROBERT McKIM.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1863.

McKIM, BROS. & CO. have this day opened their offices at No. 61 Wall-st., where they offer their faithful services for any business in their line that may be intrusted to them.

They propose to buy and sell Domestic and Sterling Exchange.

Government Securities, including Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, one year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.

The Stocks and Securities of this market they will buy and sell on Commission only, and in this branch of their business they will be represented by Mr. CHARLES A. FISHER, a member of the Stock Board.

Collections promptly made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO GIVE notice that they have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a GENERAL STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the name of STIMSON, FRONK & CO., and have taken the offices No. 44 Exchange-place, lately occupied by Messrs. A. W. Greenleaf & Co., who temporarily retire from business.

They propose to do a strictly Commission business, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their customers.

H. C. STIMSON,
E. C. FRONK,
(For two years past with A. W. F. & Co.)
L. A. STIMSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the style of VAN RENSSELAER BROTHERS, for the transaction of a Banking and Exchange business, and for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on commission.

The firm is represented at the New-York Stock Exchange by Mr. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
FRANCIS VAN RENSSELAER,
GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER.

No. 2 HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE, under the name of TYLER, STONE & CO., is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE F. TYLER and C. NICHOLS BEACH, who will continue the business under the name of TYLER & CO., at No. 328 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and Trinity Building, New-York.

GEO. F. TYLER,
C. NICHOLS BEACH,
WM. E. STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHOENER & EDWARDS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued at Nos. 135 and 137 William-st. by R. T. EDWARDS, who is authorized to settle the business and sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

J. B. SCHOENER,
(per R. T. EDWARDS, Att'y.)
R. T. EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1863.

No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ & LATHROP, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Read.

The business will be continued by the surviving partner, who has associated with himself Mr. WM. B. MOTT, late of No. 3 Wall-st., under the name of LATHROP & MOTT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

WM. B. MOTT HAVING RETIRED FROM No. 3 Wall-st., the business will be conducted by his brothers Charles St. John Mott, George Henry Mott and Robert B. Hill, under the name of MOTT, HILL & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY AFternoon, either in Mechanics' Bank or while passing from there up Broadway in an omnibus, a package containing $2,100, in bills of denominations of $10 and less. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at STEPHENSON'S coach factory, No. 47 East 27th-st.

$200 REWARD — FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 3, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,809 to 61,816 inclusive; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN 5TH-AV. OR 35TH-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a LADIES' FUR HALF CAPE. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 68 West 35th-st.

LOST—AT THE OPERA, ON MONDAY NIGHT, A new pocket-book, containing about $60, nearly, if not all, greenbacks. The finder may hear of the owner by addressing W. J. G., Box No. 713 Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM-STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 10th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1864.

A List of Articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, }
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Committee on
DANIEL SLOTE, } Supplies.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, }

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz. New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, Dec. 7, for furnishing this Department with:

Cavalry Overcoats;
Gray Flannel Shirts;
Canton Flannel Drawers;
Uniform Hats;
Camp Kettles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing the kind and quantity of goods marked thereon, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Dec. 7, 1863, at 2 o'clock, at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of December next, for the carting of all Government stores in the City of New-York. Every person bidding for this work must state explicitly the terms on which he proposes to do it. The City ordinance fixing the rates of cartage authorizes certain prices for carting, a load of 1,500 pounds varying according to distance. Bidders will be required to state their prices for carting the same number of pounds to the load the distances as mentioned in the ordinance above referred to. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the required service, and to keep them at work, when required, nights and Sundays, without extra compensation, and to be present, in person or by a competent agent, at all times to receive and execute all orders which may be given for work to be done.

No proposals will be considered unless coming from responsible persons known to the undersigned, or who will be vouched for by responsible parties. Each proposal must be indorsed by two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to go security in the sum of $20,000 that said proposal, if accepted, will be faithfully carried out. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for carting Government Stores."

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, Dec. 14, 1863:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Avenue A, between Eighty-fourth and Ninety-third streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

For new house for Engine Company No. 45.

For new house for Engine Company No. 23.

For new house for Hose Company No. 48.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 19.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 23.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 28, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar School on 42d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street, and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHARLES H. LYONS, }
THOMAS CRIMMINS, } Committee.
WILLIAM HITCHMAN, }

Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

The Department will, until the 21st day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers and deck-plating for one vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers and deck-plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck-plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the date of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one-half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz.:

1 plate 18 feet long by 39 inches wide.
23 plates 15 feet long by 39 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 6 inches long by 33 inches wide.
24 plates 15 feet long by 33 inches wide.
2 plates 16 feet 2 inches long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 16 feet 2 inches long by 39 inches wide.
54 plates 7 feet 7 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 6¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 6 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 5½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 5 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 4 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 3 inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 2 inches long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 7 feet 1¾ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1½ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1¼ inches long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet 1 inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ½ inch long by 45 inches wide.
1 plate 7 feet ¼ inch long by 45 inches wide.
10 plates 7 feet long by 45 inches wide.
2 plates 10 feet long by 26 inches wide.
1 plate 10 feet 2 inches long by 32 inches wide.

The whole of the side-armors to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight, and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from the date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New-York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective Navy-yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, 28th November, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 2d December, for furnishing *Fresh Beef*, for six months, from the 10th day of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, stationed at Fort Schuyler and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, at each place of delivery, as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge. No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business, and also at what point he proposes to slaughter cattle to meet his deliveries under the contemplated contract. Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS E. BEHIER, Captain and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of December next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Cavalry Trousers.
Infantry Great Coats.
Bootees, sewed and pegged.
Boots, cavalry, sewed and pegged.
Woolen Blankets, domestic manufacture.
India Rubber Blankets.
India Rubber Ponchos.
Knapsacks, complete.
Crossed Cannon, brass, for hats.
Hat Cords and Tassels, artillery.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of articles they propose to furnish, stating the quantities and time of deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the delivery of 2,000 or more tons of pure soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time within ninety days from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual form.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed. "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO PILE DRIVERS.

Proposals for driving about six hundred piles will be received until the 12th of December, inst., at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, corner Broadway and 42d-st., where plans and specifications may be seen.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Nov. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of 22d and G sts., in this city, until Monday, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or it will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 41, in said Ward. Plans and Specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The Schools Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JACOB C. BOGERT,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
Committee on Buildings, Ninth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1863.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure.

Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 16 Dey-st.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 75th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the Male and Female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the Author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free, for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of R. R. LANDON, No. 83 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.; E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 12 M. to 6 P. M., daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEMALE weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all sexual diseases can be cured without paying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,647, Boston, Mass.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES WHO are suffering from irregularity, stoppage, or suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF ABUSE will receive advice which will enable them to save many a dollar, by addressing a former fellow sufferer, W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion,* and consultation gratis.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE. THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. JEFFRIES, will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, to be followed by the HIBERNIA, Capt. LEITCH, from BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednes'y, Nov. 18.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking,	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace,	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,978	Roberts.	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an Extra Steamer on THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Dec. 12
ETNA	Saturday	Dec. 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer AMERICA, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	7th December.
MONDAY	4th January, 1864.
Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.	$45
Passage money—to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship, EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New Orleans, SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at noon, The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons, the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No 177 West-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.,

Continue to sell Drafts available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates. Parties about remitting money to the old country or sending for their friends should apply as above.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN.—The fine fast sailing Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt MEIKLEREID, will sail from Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the complete safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions: Cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d December. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The SCOTIA will sail on the 16th December. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Teeth positively extracted without pain, by Dr. HOYT, INVENTOR and sole manufacturer of ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, (not Laughing Gas,) but a strictly anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. HOYT, Dentist, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

First introduced, and now use the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office No. 22 Bond-st., G. Q. COLTON, J. ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES!

After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

Seven first premiums, including two gold medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs, and at the American Institute of 1863 "For the best piano-forte a gold medal!"

Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway. WM. B. BRADBURY.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

OVAL PIANOS.

DRIGGS' HARMONIC NEW SCALE AND PATENTS.

These magnificent Pianos, which, for power and purity of tone, are superior to any Piano-fortes known. One other important fact is, that like the Cremona Violin they will improve by age. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Those who wish to purchase and others are invited to call at the manufacturer's warerooms, No. 744 Broadway, and examine them. J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 753 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

PIANO-FORTES, at lower prices than any other first class manufacturer. CHAMBERS & GABLER, Bible-House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

STAMFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, STAMFORD, CONN.—This School has been established for the purpose of preparing boys for College. Number of pupils limited to ten. References: Prof. Lane, Harvard University; Rev. W. Mitchell, Stamford; Geo. L. Brown, Esq., New-York; Dr. H. M. Humphrey, Stamford. One or two vacancies may be filled by applying to HENRY LEONARD, A. M., Principal.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, of various makers, wholesale and retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior, $90 to $225; with pedals, $160 to $500. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., N. Y.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale; it was made to order for $575, and will be sold at great sacrifice, including stool and cover; has all modern improvements, and fully guaranteed. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH full iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, 457 Broome-st., west of B'way.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for church and Sunday-schools is now ready. It contains 512 pages and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we know each other there," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we meet beyond the River," "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious;" "We'll wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, chime on," "Over the River," "Shall we meet no more to part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth-bound, embossed, 75 cents; $8 per dozen, $65 per 100; postage, 15 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For terms, &c., see Circular.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family, having a commodious chamber and closet, with fire, gas, &c., near the churches and Wall-st. ferry. Address C. H., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDrooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and and wife; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman and wife desire a bedroom and front parlor on second story of a pleasantly situated and genteelly furnished house; location not above 25th-st. For suitable accommodations $25 to $30 per week will be paid. Address Mr. C. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children, for the Winter; will require three bedrooms; would prefer a private family, or where there are but few other boarders; location must be between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with terms, W. H., Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two children. Address W. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A FAMILY of five persons, three of them ladies, not less than two large and two small or three large rooms will be required; an entire second floor would be preferred, with one room suitable for a parlor. Communications strictly confidential, stating terms and location of rooms. Address M. P. Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of R. S. FAY, Esq., Boston, 6 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, weigh 1,200 pounds apiece, color dark brown, perfectly matched; will road nine miles an hour without urging; free from all tricks or vice, and sold for no fault whatever. These horses are extremely showy and stylish, and very desirable for a person in want of a first-class pair of horses. The owner can recommend them in every respect, and only parts with them as he is going abroad for two years. They can be seen and driven for one week at DRURY'S Stable, Byron-st., Boston.

FOR SALE—HORSES—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR matched bay horses, over 16 hands high. Can be seen at any time during the day by calling at private stable, in the rear of No. 49 East 33d-st., near 4th-av. Inquire for coachman, THOMAS WILLIAMS, or JOHN KEIFER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1863.
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA,
a romantic Opera in 3 acts,
BY
F. VON FLOTOW.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA	HERR HIMMER
BASSI	HERR WEINLICH
LEONORE	MAD. JOHANNSEN
MALVOLIO	HERR HABELMANN
BARBARINO	HERR GRAFF
Conductor	CARL ANSCHUTZ.

Admission to Parquette and Balcony (Reserved seats 50 cents extra.)	$1
Family Circle	50 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

GRAND MUSICAL MATINEES every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, in which ARTISTS OF THE FIRST TALENT will appear.

The first of the series will be given on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

The following celebrated artists, among others, will assist:

MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
of the Italian Opera and Opera Comique, Paris.
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Tenor.
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Baritone.
THE BRETTO CHILDREN,
the most wonderful and talented of the age.
MASTER BERNARD,
Violinist, aged 11 years.
MASTER RICARDO,
Cornet Soloist, aged 7 years.

The Manager pledges himself to do all in his power to make the matinées worthy the approval of the admirers of the Fine Arts, hoping to receive the patronage of the FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, whose well known taste for refined music is proverbial.

Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2½.
Orchestra and Balcony Seats, 50 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.

Mlle. LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA, Pianist, Respectfully announces her first GRAND CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1863, On which occasion the following artists will assist:

Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
Together with
FULL ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA accompanying.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the music stores.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S

MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..........MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Spring sts.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.
No half price.
THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTION
OF
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever offered on exhibition to the American public.
THE FINEST ZOOLOGICAL BUILDING
in the world.
GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

STRICTLY MORAL and REFINED School for the study of Animated Nature. The Management regret being unable to accommodate the thousands that could not obtain admission on Thanksgiving Day, and would call particular attention to the MORNING PERFORMANCE to those wishing to avoid the crowd, it being especially arranged for the accommodation of LADIES AND CHILDREN.

THE MAMMOTH WAR-ELEPHANT, HANNIBAL, will be introduced into the arena at each entertainment; also that most wonderful of PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, TIPPOO SAIB, by F. NASH. At each entertainment.

PROF. LANGWORTHY will enter the DENS OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE in America.
THE ONLY LIVING ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in America.
THREE LIVING WHITE BEARS, the only ones on exhibition in America.
THE ONLY POONAH BEAR in America, and second ever imported.
THE ONLY BLACK AFRICAN OSTRICH in America.
THE ONLY SILVER-STRIPED HYENA in America. Also, upwards of two hundred other living specimens from all parts of the world.

ALL LIVING, ALIVE! ALIVE! ALIVE!

TRICK PONIES, COMIC MULES, and EDUCATED MONKEYS will appear at each performance.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,

No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,

for the especial accommodation of juveniles and family parties will be given a GRAND DAY ENTERTAINMENT, upon which occasion ALL THE GREAT ATTRACTIONS of the Amphitheatre will be brought into requisition.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 2½.

THIS EVENING,

The entertainments will commence with brilliant EVOLUTIONS IN THE CIRCLE; To be followed by a magnificent melange of ARENIC SPLENDORS, introducing the entire strength of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE. To conclude with the laughable performance of THE EDUCATED MULES.

Doors open at 7; Grand Entree at 7½.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A FAIR TO AID THE SUNDAY SCHOOL of All Saints' Church, Henry, corner Scammel-st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week, from 2 till 10 P. M. Tickets 15 cents.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—At No. 29 Cooper Institute, special attention to the scientific education of the human voice. Most effectual treatment for weak lungs &c. Call for new circular.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to any station on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK MORE,
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE
THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH 8 FEET HIGH!
THE MOST
STUPENDOUS TOWERS OF HUMANITY
EVER SEEN UPON EARTH.

Never was such a sight seen. Never has the world produced SUCH A TRIO OF HUMAN BEINGS.

They are
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
THE ARABIAN GIANT,
born in the City of Jerusalem, 27 years old,
EIGHT FEET HIGH, AND WEIGHS 475 POUNDS.
One of the most splendid men ever seen.
ANNA SWAN,
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 379 pounds and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!

and still growing—the tallest girl ever known. In fact her COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS are such that she really seems to BELONG TO ANOTHER RACE OF BEINGS.

GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old, and
EIGHT FEET HIGH.

In contrast with these tall wonders, may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHS BUT 17 POUNDS!

The smallest of all small men! throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput entirely into the shade.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST of humanity seen on the face of the globe.

Also to be seen, THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, &c. ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER. EDUCATED SEAL, PLAYS A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, &c.

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, will be produced The MAGNIFICENT DRAMA called FOREST BANDIT; OR, THE SPECTRE OF THE RUIN, in which the great Spectral Illusion, the Ghost, is introduced, and the admired Musical Comedietta, THE ROUGH DIAMOND, in which Mr and Mrs. WILLIAM GOMERSAL make THEIR LAST APPEARANCE, prior to their return to England.

Notwithstanding these magnificent attractions are drawing the most overflowing houses, they must be removed after this week to give place to TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN, which has been in course of preparation the last three months, and which will be brought out next MONDAY, with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties, and every appointment to secure the most triumphant success.

OTHER MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS are also engaged, and will be introduced at the same time.

MISS DORA DAWRON,
THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
also appears in a favorite double-voiced duet at each performance.

Notwithstanding the enormously increased expenses and attractions of the Museum, the manager is still enabled to keep the admission at the original LOW PRICE OF 25 CENTS; but this can only be done by the total exclusion of all free admissions, without any exception whatever. Consequently, hereafter, there can be NO MORE DEAD HEADS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.

EVERY NIGHT.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the risk and expense of actual travel. The most beautiful SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE and STATUARY, OF ALL LANDS AND AGES, are presented in a series of superb views, taken by that GREATEST OF ARTISTS, THE SUN; thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet (or twenty-five feet square,) in one view, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.

In combination with these superb views the wondrous and beautiful spectral illusion of the WHITE LADY, or "LA DAME BLANCHE," which has been witnessed with intense interest and delight by thousands, will be repeated until further notice. The exquisite SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT EFFECTS ON LAND AND SEA, with the Thunderstorm on Niagara and the LEGEND OF THE WHITE CANOE, will also be introduced.

Doors open at 6¾; Tours begin at 7½ P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinées for Families every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Children 15 cents.
Schools and Charitable Institutions treated with on liberal terms.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1863,
EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
with the aid of
MONS. CHOL,
from the New-Orleans Theatre, his first and only appearance before his departure for Europe.
LA FILLE DE L'AVARE,
Comédie in two acts, by M. Bayard.
TAMBOUR BATTANT,
Vaudeville in one act, by Theodore Barriere.
Doors open at 7¼; Curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for reserved seats No. 623 Broadway.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT

BY JOHN K. PAINE,
THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ORGANIST,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
corner of Broadway and 34th-st., for the
BENEFIT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,

Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock, assisted by the Choir and Organist of the Church.

The Programme will comprise, among other pieces, the Grand Fantasia by Thiele; Concert piece on the Austrian Hymn by Paine; Grand Toccata in F, and Trio Sonata in E flat by Bach; Andante and Allegretto by Mendelssohn; Variations and Fugue on the Star Spangled Banner by Paine.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Ilsley & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, No. 430 Broome-st., and at the Music Stores.

THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

belonging to JOHN WOLFE, Esq., is now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND CHILD'S NURSERY. This collection contains choice original oil-paintings and water-color drawings by the most distinguished masters of the English, French, German, Flemish and American schools.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON GREAT HISTORICAL WOMEN, in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. The course will open with a lecture on "Heloise," never given in New-York, to illustrate woman's love. Tickets for the Course, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 312 and 314 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

MR. & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER, which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.

BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURgeons for colored regiments, in the Departments of the South, Gulf and Tennessee.

All candidates must be examined before the Board of Medical Officers.

Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the headquarters of the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Tennessee.

Applications for examination should be made to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and must be accompanied with one or more testimonials of good moral character from respectable persons.

The Board will determine whether the candidate is qualified for Surgeon or for Assistant Surgeon.

The candidate must be a graduate of some regular Medical College; non-graduates will not be examined.

J. F. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 18, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RElief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, will hold its fiftieth anniversary on the evening of Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Several eminent clergymen will take part in the exercises. The business meeting will be held at the Asylum, No. 130 East 20th-st., at 12 o'clock the same day, when subscriptions will be received and an opportunity afforded for visiting the house.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY OF the GRAHAM OLD LADIES' HOME, will take place at that institution, corner of Washington and DeKalb avs., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 2 and 3, afternoon and evening. The friends of this Institution, and the public generally, are urgently invited to attend. By order of the Board.

A. R. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Secretary.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I, the undersigned, FRANK BAKER, have revoked, and do hereby revoke and annul all power and authority which I have heretofore conferred upon CHARLES BAKER, Jr., by any written instrument or otherwise, to act as my agent and attorney for any purpose whatever, and the said CHARLES BAKER, Jr., from this date has no power or authority to do or perform any act for me or in my name as Agent-Attorney or otherwise.

FRANK BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Fifth week of
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
The most successful engagement ever performed at this Theatre.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1863,
will be presented for the
THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,

Tom Taylor's celebrated picture of everyday English life, now achieving the most extraordinary success in London, having completed a run of two hundred nights, entitled

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Know all men by these presents that the bearer hereof, Robert Brierly, was duly tried and convicted at the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, held at the Old Bailey in the year of our Lord 1860, of the crime of passing forged bank notes, and was sentenced to imprisonment for the period of four years. And furthermore, the said Robert Brierly having shown by his exemplary conduct, while incarcerated, that he is a fit subject for her Majesty's clemency, it is ordered that he be released on a Ticket of Leave, subject to the following regulations: That it shall be in the power of the authorities to revoke his license, for associating with or harboring notoriously bad characters or convicted thieves; of having in his possession buglarious instruments or having no visible means of support or being again convicted. For either such cases he will be sent back to public works to complete the unexpired term of his original sentence.

(Signed) GEORGE GREY,
Secretary Home Department.
JOSHUA JEBB,
Inspector-General of Prisoners.
HENRY TIBBETS,
Governor of Goal.

DESCRIPTION.
Name—Robert Brierly.
Where Born—Glossop, Lancashire.
Occupation—None.
Age—Nineteen.
Height—Five feet eight inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Eyes—Blue.
Hair—Brown.
Marks on Person—Scar under right eye.
[SEAL.]

Robert Brierly, a Lancashire lad, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.
Emily St. Evremond née Traddles, Coryphee. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
(with song "Der Hast Deamanten und Perlen.)
James Dalton, alias Downey, alias the Tiger. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.

Hawkshaw, a detective	Mr. Hagan
Melter Moss	Mr. H. Bland
Green Jones	Mr Vining Bowers
Mr. Gibson, a bill broker	Mr. Hind
Sam Willoughby, a hard case	Mrs. Floyd
Maltby, landlord	T. G. Morris
May Edwards	Mrs. Chanfrau
Mrs. Willoughby	Mrs. Hinde

Time—The Present Day.

The piece will be presented with

New Music	by	J. P. Cooke
New Properties	by	Charles Sylvester
New Scenery	by	J. B. Smith
Machinery	by	Thos. Morgan.

ACT 1.—The Bellevue Gardens. ACT 2—May Edwards' Lodging. ACT 3.—A Bill Broker's Office in the City. ACT 4.—The Bridgewater Arms. Scene 2—A Street in the City. Scene 3—An Old City Church-yard.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. John Wood.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
DRAMA, COMEDY, FARCE.
Cast to the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

For the first time this season,
MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
in her celebrated character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE,
the great tragedienne of 1690, in the petite comedy (adapted expressly for Mrs. Wood,) entitled
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
OR,
THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST.

Her performance of this part, when first produced in New-York, elicited the unbounded approbation of PRESS AND PUBLIC, and was witnessed with delight by CROWDED HOUSES.

Mrs. Wood will be supported by Mrs. Brown, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Clarke.

First night this season of the pathetic little drama, called the STRICKEN HEART.

Mr. Geo. Jamison and Mrs. Sloan,
THE NEW-YORK FAVORITE,
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,

who has been so successful both in America and Europe, as the most laughable delineator of Yankee girls, will make her first appearance in New-York since her return to America, in the amusing sketch of the YANKEE LEGACY.

Mehitable Ann	Mrs. Lotty Hough
Josiah Briggs	Mr. W. Davidge

NEW OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
BY
THOMAS BAKER.

Doors open at 7. Overture to commence at 7¾.
Seats may be secured three days in advance.

On MONDAY next, December 7, will be produced a new Domestic play, in three acts, entitled "AS YOU SOW, SO YOU MUST REAP," cast to the entire strength of the company, and in which the well-known and favorite actor MR. JOHN DYOTT, will make his first appearance this season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COMMENCES AT 7½ P. M.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. WHEATLEY
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 2,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

Never since the erection of Niblo's Garden has there been such a succession of CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES, to witness the ARTISTIC EXPONENTS OF THE IRISH DRAMA, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Third night of the Fairy Spectacle, the LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Lanty McLoughlin	Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney	Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

The piece cast with the strength of the company: Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Blaisdell, and produced with entirely NEW MACHINERY, NEW EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ACCESSORIES, NEW MUSIC. A FULL CHORUS, and DOUBLE BALLET COMPANY. New and beautiful SCENERY, by Mr. H. Hilliard.

KATE KEARNEY'S COTTAGE.
THE UPPER LAKES OF KILLARNEY—MORNING.
COTTAGE OF MONICA.
THE LAKES WITH A VIEW OF THE EAGLE'S NEST.
A SHEBEEN IN THE MOUNTAINS.
A DELL NEAR THE LAKE.
THE LAKES—MOONLIGHT.

The entertainments to conclude with the screaming Farce of THE IRISH TIGER.

Paddy Ryan	Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Free list suspended, with the exception of the Press.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock; the curtain will rise immediately on the conclusion of the overture.

THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS AND CONTINUED POPULARITY of Mr. Lester Wallack's new drama, ROSEDALE, now in the NINTH WEEK of its splendid run, induces the proprietor to announce it for EVERY EVENING.

Places can be secured a week in advance.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager	Mr. B. A. Baker

GREAT NOVELTY.
THREE PIECES ON THE SAME EVENING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
LADIES BEWARE.

Col. Vavasour	Mr. G. H. Andrews
Matilda	Miss Henrietta Irving
BETSEY BAKER.	
Mr. Mouser	Mr. Walter Lennox
Betsey Baker	Miss Mary Shaw
LOTTERY TICKET.	
Wormwood	Mr. Walter Lennox

To-morrow evening the new drama of the IMPOSTOR, will be produced, in which MR. GABRIEL HARRISON will sustain the character of KARLE THE OUTLAW.

GREAT MUSICAL MATINEE TO-DAY, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Prices as usual.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH POETRY, with Recitations, by SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the EVENINGS of Dec. 2d, 8th, and 16th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course, $2; single lectures, 75 cents, to be had at Caswell, Mack & Co., No. 1,039 Broadway, (under Fifth-avenue Hotel;) A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; Ball, Black & Co., No. 565 Broadway; R. Carter & Bro., No 530 Broadway; R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st., and at the door.

R. S. THARIN, ESQ., OF ALABAMA, formerly law-partner of the late W. L. Yancey, will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the New-York Refuge Relief Association. Subject—*The Wrong and the Remedy.* Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. EDWARD CURTISS, President. W. H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON GREAT HISTORICAL WOMEN, in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. The course will open with a Lecture on "Heloise," never given in New-York, to illustrate woman's love. Tickets for the course, $1.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, MANufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 66 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. WM. P. CHAMBERLAIN IS IN the City, he will be kind enough to leave his address for CHAS. B. CHALK, at the Astor House, or Messrs. Dunham & Co.'s, No. 18 William-st.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Ringgold Evacuated by Our Forces.

Destruction of the Railroad, Bridges, Mills and Public Buildings.

Interesting Particulars of the Late Engagements.

The Enemy in Strength at Tunnel Hill.

The Most Brilliant Generalship Displayed.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS UNEXCELLED.

OUR GAINS AND LOSSES.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING.

Chattanooga, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Gens. Hooker and Palmer evacuated Ringgold this morning, after burning the mills, depots, public buildings and railway bridges.

The cavalry reconnoissance 23 miles southward disclosed no enemy, but were found in force at Tunnel Hill.

The railroad from Ringgold to Chickamauga was destroyed by Gen. Hooker.

Col. Grass' brigade was left on the old battle-field in Chickamauga burrying our dead, a large number of which was left by the rebels uncovered since Sept. 20.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 30.

The operations were to have begun on Saturday, Nov. 21, but owing to the heavy rains, and the partial destruction of the pontoon bridge upon which Sherman was to have crossed, the move was delayed indefinitely. On Monday rumors began to prevail that the enemy were retiring, and it was determined to reconnoitre his position in order to develop any retiring disposition on his part. Brig.-Gen. Wood's division was selected by Gen. Thomas as the reconnoitering force, and the whole army in Chattanooga was ordered under arms and into line to meet any emergency which might arise, and also to demonstrate in various directions, in order to reveal the artillery of the enemy.

GEN. WOOD'S RECONNOISSANCE.

A few minutes after 1 A. M., on Monday, the troops all being in line of battle, and the enemy lining the crest of the hill looking upon the magnificent array below, the heavy siege guns of Fort Wood, under charge of Lieut. Dunwoody, of the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, opened fire, and as if it had been chosen as the signal for the advance, Gen. Wood's division moved forward. At the same time, the pickets in his front began skirmishing, and in being reinforced drove those of the enemy into their rifle-pits along a creek, and at the base of an isolated knob, half way between Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. At the same time the enemy opened with artillery from the Ridge, revealing three batteries in the centre of their line, but none of the guns of sufficient calibre to reach Fort Wood. As Gen. Wood advanced, however, he soon got under the fire of these guns, and suffered considerably from them.

Wood moved with a part of Hazens's brigade on the right, and Willich's on the left; Gen. Sam. Beatty being in reserve. The Eighth Kansas did the skirmishing for the entire line, and did it in the usual admirable style of that fine regiment. The enemy was, of course, encountered before the first hundred rods had been traversed, and the whole of Wood's front became immediately engaged. He pushed forward rapidly, driving the enemy before him into their rifle-pits, and began in the forest which enveloped them from view from Fort Wood, a very brisk and rapid fire. The effect of this soon became apparent by the appearance of numerous wounded from the woods. The fight in the woods was of but short duration, for Gen. Wood finding the enemy safely uncovered behind huge rifle-pits, ordered a charge of his whole front, and the two brigades of Willich and Hazen, charging with a yell, went into the rebel works without faltering, and, as Wood says, without a straggler. The enemy broke and fled to the second line of works at the foot of the mountains, losing in his disorder about 200 prisoners, representing mainly Hindman's division, and a large portion belonging to the Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry. The enemy, finding his line breaking in disorder, opened a fire of artillery from the ridge, to cover their retreat, and, for a few moments, this was very vigorously maintained. Little or no damage was done, as our troops were now safely behind and on a couple of hills, known as the Bald Knobs. These were taken possession of by Gen. Hazen's brigade and the right of Gen. Willich.

THE RECONNOISSANCE THUS ENDED,

Gen. Wood reported, and received in reply that he had met with such signal success, and had gained so important a point, that it was determined to hold it, and orders were given him to intrench himself. At the same time the division of Gen. Sheridan was moved forward on his right, to support him, while Gen. Howard's *corps* moved on his left, in order to protect his flank. A small but deep stream lay in Gen. Howard's front, and it was determined to obtain possession of that as a defile to his position. But the enemy had built strong rifle-pits on the east bank of this stream. Though the force in Wood's front had been routed, there still remained a force in the works on his left flank, and these were developed as soon as Gen. Howard moved forward and attempted to take position on the creek—it is called Citico. He became engaged in a sharp skirmish, the enemy persistently holding their own. Seeing this, Gen. Granger sent Gen. Samuel Beatty, hitherto in reserve, by a flank movement to the right of this position. He came upon the enemy's left flank very unexpectedly, and, after a few minutes' fighting on their flank, with a vigorous attack by Gen. Howard in front, the enemy fell back, and we found ourselves in entire possession of their first line of rifle-pits, and the important portion of Bald Knob. The positions taken were intrenched, and the centre found itself next morning in a strong, defensive position, awaiting operations on the flanks. During the night, Capt. Bridges' battery of artillery was moved from Fort Wood to the summit of Bald Knob, and this position it retained during the remainder of the operations.

THE SECOND DAY'S OPERATIONS.

During the night of Monday, Gen. Sherman succeeded in reaching his position on the Chickamauga Creek, preparatory to crossing at daylight in the morning. Col. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio, had the boats in order for crossing, the steamer *Dunbar* being moved during the night to the same point. At daylight Sherman began crossing his three divisions under Ewing, M. L. and J. C. Smith, and that of Gen. Davis. This latter division, holding itself in readiness to act as a reserve to the Fifteenth corps, finished crossing at 1 A. M., and had no sooner done so, and taken position in the *tetes du pont* built by Sherman, than the latter moved to the attack of the enemy's supposed position on the north end of Mission Ridge. This movement was made slowly and without opposition. The hill was taken possession of by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As the enemy contented himself with firing a few shells at us from Tunnel Hill, but made no serious opposition to the occupation of the position, Sherman intrenched his position and prepared for an attack at an early hour the ensuing morning. The enemy, on observing this heavy force on his right flank, went vigorously to work to strengthening his position.

ON THE CENTRE.

The centre was held during Tuesday by Gens. Granger, Palmer and Howard. Gen. Granger remained quiet, only occasionally opening from Bridge's battery on the rebel centre. Gen. Palmer remained quiet in an imposing and threatening attitude, facing toward the valley between Lockport and Mission Ridge. One of his brigades was also sent to Hooker. Gen. Howard's corps (Eleventh) was employed during the day in opening communications and forming a junction with Sherman at the mouth of Chickamauga.

This was effected without serious opposition by noon, but the line held by Gen. Howard was allowed to be very extended and weak, as if Grant courted an attack upon that part of it. He would very willingly have had his centre broken at that point, but the rebels who had a full need of everything saw that such an attempt "would not pay."

GEN. HOOKER'S ASSAULT ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

While Gen. Sherman proceeded to demonstrate upon the rebel right, Gen. Hooker made an attack on the rebel left on Lookout Mountain. It is not clear which movement was the feint, or if either was so intended, but it is believed that the aim and intention was to draw the rebels to either wing, in order to give the disengaged and fresh centre an opportunity to storm the heights, and cut the rebels in two. However this may have been intended, it was subsequently discovered that the enemy, trusting to the natural strength of Lookout, had left a small force of two brigades to hold it, and had not weakened their centre to any great extent. In order to take this position, or to compel its reinforcement, Gen. Hooker began the attack on the mountain, at an early hour, with Gen. Geary's division of the Twelfth corps, Gen. Osterhaus' division of Sherman's corps, and Whittaker and Grove's brigades of Stanley's division of the Fourth corps.

Gen. Hooker moved up the valley west of Lookout Mountain toward Trenton. The enemy supposed him to be moving to a gap some miles south of the point of Lookout, but having this guarded apparently did not fear his attack. But after going to the rear of the rebel force, posted on the point about three miles, Gen. Hooker immediately began to ascend the mountain, and formed line of battle, facing northward, with Gen. Geary on the front line, his right resting against the palisades which form the cap of Lookout Mountain. These palisades formed an insurmountable obstacle to the ascent of the force to the summit. His right resting against these, his left extended about half way down the mountain. Whittaker and Grove formed the second line, while Osterhaus formed the third. Heavy lines of skirmishers were thrown out, the order given to advance, and in a short time there began the hottest battle of the war.

On the summit of the mountain, above the palisades, the rebels had two 64-pounders. On the west slope of the mountain they had no works. On the east, near the point of the mountain, they had a strong line of rifle-pits with two pieces of artillery. Hooker came down on the western slope, his heavy skirmish line driving everything before it. The enemy was taken by surprise at being attacked in the rear, and hastily retreated to the rifle-pits on the eastern slope of the mountain. But it was not until they had suffered very severely in prisoners. Gen. Hooker met with unexpected success, and as he swept around the mountain cut off and secured several hundred prisoners. These fellows hid in the rocks and bushes and surrendered at discretion. Many of them were unexchanged men taken at Vicksburgh, and the question has risen what is to be done with them. It is evident from their conduct that they have been forced to take up arms against us, and all appear to be conscientious in saying that they supposed they had been exchanged, as they were told.

Halting only to secure these men, Hooker continued to push around the mountain, and had obtained a strong foothold on the spur of the point, when he found the enemy in his rifle-pits on the east slope, prepared to make a more systematic and a stronger defence. He pushed forward, however, continuing his skirmish fighting on a heavy scale. This engagement was kept up very seriously until late in the afternoon, when a charge was made, and the enemy driven from the rifle-pits. They were immediately occupied by Geary. But the enemy rallied and made a charge for the possession of the works they had just relinquished. They made one desperate effort. Geary, out of ammunition, was about being overpowered, when reinforcements arrived under Gen. Carlin, and the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Second and Thirty-third Ohio, and other regiments of that fine brigade going in at double-quick, the enemy gave up and fell back under a murderous fire, to hastily constructed works in the rear, and covering the Summertown road. Carlin had come up about dark, and his repulse of the enemy left us in possession of their works and the entire field. We had only to push on about five hundred yards to get possession of the Summertown road to the summit of the mountain.

GEN. HOOKER PUSHES ON.

Gen. Hooker sent word to Gen. Thomas at nightfall, that he had taken these works, and could hold his position. But not content with what he had already gained, Hooker determined to push on and endeavor to get possession of the summit or cap of the mountain that night. Reforming his line, with Grove on the left, then Wood's brigade, Carlin on the center, then Whittaker with two regiments of Osterhaus' on the right, which still rested against the palisades, he began again to advance, and succeeded in an hour's fight in intrenching himself two hundred yards nearer the Summertown road. While engaged in throwing up that night works by which they strengthened their position, the Second Ohio, Col. Anson McCook, was furiously attacked by the enemy's sharpshooters. The fight ended in a repulse of the enemy, but with a loss of several officers wounded, and four men killed.

This position Gen. Hooker held during the night. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated the position, and Hooker took possession. Thus the night of Tuesday left us in possession of two strong positions on the flanks of the enemy; but Hooker's success enabled the enemy to concentrate his line, a disadvantage which was far outweighed by the advantages gained. We took two pieces of field artillery, but the enemy succeeded in getting away his heavy guns on the mountain.

THE THIRD DAY'S OPERATIONS.

Immediately after taking possession of the mountain, Gen. Hooker moved his column southward by the road on the summit, descending by Mickajack trace (the route taken by Jackson in his campaign against the Cherokees) to the valley east of the ridge, and made the ascent of Mission Ridge at or near the old battle-field of Chickamauga. He then moved northward on top of the ridge, taking in Rossville, and gradually driving in the rebel left. He also took position so as to be upon the rear of the line of the enemy in the valley. These movements occupied him the greater part of the day.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

In the meantime Gen. Sherman's 15th corps was heavily engaged in an attack upon the rebel right, under the Kentucky renegades, Buckner and Breckinridge. The hill which was being attacked by Sherman, is the highest peak of Mission Ridge, and though not so rough and rugged as Lookout Mountain, is nevertheless very difficult of ascent. The hill or hills taken by Gen. Sherman on Tuesday, did not command this (Tunnel) hill, but from Sherman's position, a fine view could be had of the rebel position half a mile distant. The fort built by the rebels was plainly visible, the guns peering over the ramparts with vicious looks.

The first attack was made by the brigades of Gens. John W. Corse and Col. Jones, Fourth Virginia, from the left of the line. The movement began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the assault lasted only 10 minutes. No sooner had our men appeared above the top of the hill than they were received with a tremendous volley of musketry. But nevertheless they advanced rapidly, charging a rifle-pit of the enemy, and after a hand-to-hand conflict retired in some disorder, leaving their dead and wounded inside the enemy's outer work. But it must not be supposed that our men fled to the foot of the hill. No sooner had they reached the protecting slope of the hill which hid them from the view of the enemy then they reformed in good style and laid down under the brow of the hill to await an attack in return. But the enemy did not dare to attack, but contented himself with the repulse he had succeeded in at quite heavy cost to both parties. The two brigades remained quiet for some time. At half-past 11 o'clock, Gen. Giles Smith with his brigade, among which is the Fifty-seventh Ohio infantry, went to the assistance of Gen. Corse, and after a short delay, the whole proceeded to make

A SECOND ATTACK.

This attack did not differ from the first in movement or result, but it was more desperate and was persisted in much longer, the final retirement of our men not taking place until 12½ o'clock, an hour having thus been consumed in the assault. There have been few more desperate encounters in the war than was this engagement of an hour, and it speaks volumes in praise of the men engaged, that, at its end, though much broken, they rallied at the slops of the hill and held the position gained. The rebel fire was very heavy. They brought several pieces of light artillery to bear on our men, and poured into them incessantly a stream of grape and canister that did great execution. Gens. Corse and Giles Smith were severely wounded in this charge, and Col. Walcot, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, took command of the troops.

While this was going on the left, a force of one brigade from the right of Gen. Sherman's line, advanced to the attack on the western side of the hill. They met with some decided opposition at the foot of the hill from a force posted behind the railroad bank, but dislodged them by an admirably executed movement. They then began to ascend the hill, and marched up, under heavy fire, to a point over half way to the summit, where an abrupt ledge of rocks protected them. Here they halted to rest, but they were not allowed much of this, as the rebels began not only to fire upon them, but finding the ledge of rocks too great a protection, they threw huge stones down the hill, and thus upon the men.

About 1:10 o'clock a second brigade (Mathias') moved up the hill, and formed under a heavy fire, in the rear and on the left of the first brigade. Here this also halted, but, like the first, was not permitted to rest. Indeed, about this time the first brigade, Col. Loomis, unable to bear the attack of stones heaped upon them, rose from its position and advanced, but to receive such a heavy fire that after a moment the line wavered and broke, falling back rapidly and in considerable disorder. But no sooner had it met, in descending the hill, the ascending brigade, than the men rallied as if by magic, and moved up the hill again in admirable good order, and upon a line with the other troops. These also advanced to the protecting ledge of rocks before mentioned, and here the whole force laid down as before.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when it was discovered that a third brigade (Ranne's) was moving up the hill to the assistance of the other troops. This brigade formed on the left and rear of the two others. It was evidently intended at first to form line of battle, *echelon* on the right, but the circumstance of the falling back of the first brigade prevented the carrying out of this intention. This whole force was soon in readiness and moved to the attack.

But the enemy had not been idle. Seeing the heavy preparations making for the assault, he was forced to mass troops upon his right. It now appears that he marched them down the west slope of the ridge, and formed a line of battle at right angles to that of our forces. It was at the very moment that our troops, elated with the chances of success now presented to them, were moving foward to the attack, and had reached to within twenty-five yards of the enemy's forts, that this flanking force appeared around the spur of the hill, and began to pour in upon our right flank a most tremendous fire. Our forces attempted to change front, but it was too late. After a short and desperate, but ineffectual effort, the line wavered, broke and retreated in disorder. The enemy pursuing some portions of our troops who fled in the direction in which lay the brigade which had made the first assault, came upon that brigade, and after a few minutes' fighting were repulsed and driven into their works. Gen. Sherman sent Col. Walcot word to intrench himself, and thus ended the assaults by Gen. Sherman.

THE ATTACK BY THE CENTRE.

In massing the right to oppose Sherman, the enemy had been compelled to make the error of the day, and which was to ruin them. Gen. Grant, standing on Bald Knob, plainly saw their movements to the right, and felt that the moment to strike had come, anticipating as a result of Sherman's persistent efforts, this massing of Bragg's forces on his right. Grant had formed in the valley on either side of Bald Knob two strong storming parties. The right one was the immediate command of Gen. Palmer, and consisted of the division of Gen. Sheridan and the two brigades of Gen. Johnston, not hitherto engaged. On the left the storming party consisted of Gens. Baird and Wood's divisions, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger. These had been lying for some hours awaiting the word of attack. It was three o'clock when Gen. Grant pronounced that work, and in five minutes after, the two grand columns moved gradually to the attack. They were ordered to strike the mountain at points about a mile apart, and to make the ascent as rapidly as was consistent with good order. Immediately on reaching the summit, the two forts were to be taken possession of and held.

The enemy was encountered in considerable force in his rifle-pits at the foot of the mountain, but after a weak resistance, the rebels turned and fled, endeavoring to reach the summit of the hill. In this few were successful. Many laid down in the trenches and surrendered, while many others were shot down as they ran up the hill. Our men pushed on, without halting, through the deserted rebel camps, and began the steep and difficult ascent of the ridge.

It was now that the weakness of the rebels in the centre displayed itself. The line of musketry fire was not heavy; and it was soon seen that they had but few supports for their artillery. Gen. Grant soon saw that this was composed of numerous pieces, for from every point along the ridge they belched forth grape and canister at the heavy columns, now so rapidly advancing. But this did not serve to stay the fresh, eager men who had Chickamauga to revenge. Upon the hill there stood the 50 guns they had lost at Chickamauga, and interest on them of twelve pieces more. As if inspired with new strength and vigor, the men pushed forward, each striving with the other as to who should reach the summit first. This rivalry extended to regiments, brigades, divisions. It has become a question which will never be settled. It is enough that they reached the summit, and that they secured sixty-two iron and brass and steel proofs of that fact.

Gen. Turchin's brigade, of Baird's division, on reaching the summit, immediately proceeded to occupy the centre fort, while one of Gen. Palmer's division secured the one on the rebel left. Gen. Turchin had not yet gotten his entire brigade into the work before he was attacked most furiously by the enemy. He hastily pushed forward the rest of his regiments, to the support of those engaged with an overwhelming force—for the enemy, finding us in possession of the ridge, made a desperate effort to recover from his disaster, and charged Turchin with all the force he had to spare from Sherman's front. But no sooner had the reinforcements of Turchin gotten into position, than the rebels, recognizing that all was lost, turned and fled down the mountain, seeking safety in disordered flight. The battle was over, and at 5 P. M. on Wednesday night the Army of the Cumberland was again victorious.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive the following dispatches taken from the Richmond papers of the 30th ult.:

Atlanta, Friday, Nov. 27.

The city is full of conflicting rumors of the battle of Chickamauga.

We have lost many prisoners—estimated at 5,000 and upward.

All our dead and seriously wounded are in the hands of the enemy.

In the attack on Lookout Mountain, the enemy's loss was comparatively greater than ours.

They drove us back by force of numbers.

Skirmishing commenced on Saturday, and there was intense firing on Sunday and Monday.

The enemy charged on Lookout Mountain forty thousand strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Mission Ridge.

The corps of Gen. Breckinridge met the shock with unflinching courage and determination. In the afternoon the enemy increased in numbers, and by repeated attacks, succeeded in making an impression on our lines. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the left of the centre gave way, the enemy pouring through the valley like a flood. Our troops seeing themselves cut off, got confused and retreated in disorder.

After repeated charges, we evacuated Mission Ridge on Wednesday.

Our army is now at Chickamauga.

We have 600 prisoners.

Washington and Cobb's battery lost all their guns.

Gen. Waltham was wounded.

Our wounded are arriving here and being cared for.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are now at Ringgold.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The following news taken from the Richmond papers of the 27th and 30th ult., is telegraphed from Fortress Monroe:

Orange Court-house, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863—9 A. M.

A rain-storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movements of importance in either army. This morning the enemy are deploying in our front in line of battle. Gen. LEE.

There has been no fighting since Friday. There was some skirmishing on Saturday. The Yankees have eight days' rations.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee drove the enemy's cavalry across Raccoon Ford and Morton Ford yesterday.

Friday's fight was mostly with musketry.

Mosbey fell on the rear of the Yankee wagon train near Brandy Station, on Friday morning, and burned thirty wagons, and captured one hundred and twelve mules and twenty horses.

The Committee from Richmond to look after the wounded arrived at Gordonsville to-day.

The two armies are confronting each other in line of battle. A general fight cannot long be postponed.

Gen. Ewell returned to the army to-day.

Gen. Jones, who was wounded on Friday, will return to his command to-morrow.

Notice.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the National Bank of five millions of dollars capital, having been solicited from various parts of the country to prolong the time for receiving said subscriptions, hereby give notice that the books will remain open up to and including the 17th inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-street.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in installments as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in installments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

[Advertisement.]

Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Ethnology, including the various "signs of character," and how to read them, are given in the *Phrenological* Journal $1 50 a year. December Number now ready, 15 cents. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Great circumstances develop great men; the war has produced Gen. Grant, the metropolitan necessity for a uniformly elegant and reliable style of gentleman's hat, has developed Knox. Each is great in his way—Grant as a General, Knox as a hatter—and each distances all competition. If you want a handsome holiday hat, call and see Knox at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings from the most celebrated English manufactures, at Hiram Anderson's ten spacious sales-rooms No. 99 Bowery. Also Lowell Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings. Also, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, oil-cloths, &c., at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for "Kent's East India Coffee," the most healthful and best for family use. Only 23c. per pound; twice the strength of Java, with all its flavor. Excellent for invalids. See that No. 154 Reade-st., (the general depot, three doors from Greenwich,) is upon every package. Ask for "Kent's." Grocers supplied.

Advertisement.

Steam Cleaning and Dyeing.—E. Lord, No. 486 Broadway, (entrance No. 439 Broome-st.) Cleaning by a new chemical process. Gentlemen's garments cleaned like new. Patronized by Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbatt & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and the Broadway clothiers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gala time to-day at Barnum's. Performances by the Gomersals, who close their engagement this week. The "Ghost," &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The three Giants, the Dwarf, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Seeing is Believing.—Mothers have no conception of the labor and anxiety saved them by using Brown's Patent Babytender, No. 474 Broadway. See advertisement herein. Price, $10 to $25.

[Advertisement.]

Liquors Imported in Bottles.—Wolfe's Schiedam Schnaps. For sale by all druggists and grocers in the United States.

MARRIED.

Brown—Judson.—In the Congregational Church at Gloversville, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Homer N. Dunning, George Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Sarah Amelia, daughter of Alanson Judson, of the former place.

Chapman—Lansing.—In Utica, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. S. Hanson Coxe, Rector of Trinity Church, Thomas C. Chapman to Cornelia W., daughter of the late Dirck C. Lansing, D. D., both of Utica.

Ditchett—Knapp.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. W. Gladden, George W. Ditchett, of Harlem, to Sarah Ann T. Knapp, daughter of Lewis R. Knapp, Esq., of West Morrisania.

Hutchinson—Morison.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. B. T. Welch, of Newtonville, N. Y., Gardiner S. Hutchinson to Arianna, only daughter of Thomas A. Morison, Esq., all of this City.

Slack—Bacon.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, James G. Slack and Julia L., daughter of L. B. Bacon, all of the above place. No cards.

DIED.

Crane.—On Monday morning, Nov. 30, Sarah Ivison, wife of William N. Crane, and daughter of Henry Ivison, aged 24 years.

The funeral will be attended from the house of her father, No. 438 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cock.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Sarah Cock, widow of Andrew Cock, in the 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Flushing, L. I., this day, at 12½ o'clock. The James-slip ferry-boat leaving at 11 o'clock will connect with the Flushing Railroad train. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Cooper.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of their parents, George Pearson, aged 4 years, 1 month and 26 days, and Eliza Jane, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days, only son and infant daughter of Robert and Hannah Cooper.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their parents' residence, No. 77 Rivington-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Cushing.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Harry, eldest son of Mary J. and James Cushing, Jr., aged 8 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 126 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

De Lamater.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 29, John W. De Lamater, third son of John De Lamater, Esq., aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson,) in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Dickerson.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. Julia Dickerson, widow of Rev. Jonathan Dickerson, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, James Carr, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

Elliott.—Killed, at Lookout Mountain, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Major Gilbert M. Elliott, 102d regiment N. Y. Vo's., aged 23 years, son of Jason and Ruth B. Elliott. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Connecticut and New-Jersey papers please copy.

Forbs.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Donald Forbs, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, 113th-st. and Harlem-lane.

Hammell.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 30, after a long and severe illness, Ann R. Hammell, daughter of the late Mr. John Hammell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 187 North 2d-st. Remains will be conveyed to Mount Olivet.

Lorillard.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Ernest, son of Peter Lorillard, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Moore.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, at the Parsonage of Christ Church, Red Hook, N. Y., Ellen Weber, only daughter of Rev. John W. Moore, in the 6th year of her age.

Martin.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, Ann D. Martin.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her son, Benton H. Martin, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Matthiessen.—On Monday, Nov. 30, Otto, infant son of E. A. Matthiessen, aged 11 months.

Reynolds.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Catherine Banks Reynolds, widow of Lockwood Reynolds, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock.

Ritter.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Sarah Jane, wife of Richard M. Ritter, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 245 Spring-st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Routh.—At Sutton, Surry, England, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Henry Lloyd Routh, for many years a resident of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

Roosevelt.—On Monday evening, Nov. 30, James H. Roosevelt.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Great Jones-st., without further notice.

Robbins.—At Jericho, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 30, Esther Robbins, widow of Willet Robbins, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting-house, Jericho, on Fifth day, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Seaman.—In Astoria, on Monday, Nov. 30, of croup, Imogen, daughter of Allen R. and Mary M. Seaman, aged 5 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Tiebout.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, in Belleville, N. J., Adam T. Tiebout, aged 64 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Teare.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Charlotte, wife of John Teare, of the City of Dublin, in the 70th year of her age.

She was an humble worshiper of the Lord Jesus Christ as the only God supreme, and spent a long life in doing good.

Funeral announcement in Thursday's issue.

Van Brunt.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Garetta Polhemus, widow of Adriance Van Brunt, in the 75th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 9th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Whitley.—On Second day evening, Nov. 30, eleventh month, Charlotte Isabel, the only child of James H. and Martha T. Whitley, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The friends of the famiy, and the Society of Friends, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Philena Birdsall, No. 92 Avenue D, on Fourth day, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Wilcox.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Albert Graves, only child of James and Fannie J. Wilcox, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 369 Bridge-st. The remains will be taken to Madison, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. A. Ames, Lieut. Loring, Lieut. Elder, Staff; Brig.-Gen. Sprague, Brig.-Gen. Schimmelfening, Lieut. Stauffler, Staff; Col. W. W. H. Davis, Col. D. C. Strawbridge, Col. A. Smith, Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Fiok, Miss Dane, Mrs. Rattline and 4 children, Miss Kernan, Mrs Kernan and 2 children, Surgeons Hendrick, Crawford, Eaudry, Rev. Chas. Low, Chaplain Moore, Chaplain J. Emerson, Capts. Dannes, Crowell, Rogers, W. A. Kempton, C. S., R. P. Connack, Levy, H. B. Scott, D. H. Buell, Dawson, C. W. Burt, Paymaster Mulford, U. S. N., Mr. Hall, U. S. N., Mr. Saverly, U. S. N., Mr. Slavsey, U. S. N., Lieuts. Ramsey, Edgerton, Bell, E. A. Wood, Coleman, T. Bertrand, Smith, Hutchinson, Harris, Wm. Burns, Jr., Ells, Davis, Waters, J. B. Bowell, Wilchen, Blinn, Dr. White, J. C. Smith, W. P. Sanger, W. H. Elwell, Coggswell, Ostrander, W. F. Cushing, S. T. Empson, C. F. Dodge, Muggett, Maillefort, Ells, W. A. Beard, J. S. Longworthy, J. S. Burns, T. Brooks, A. Graef, S. Crowell, Dodge, W. C. Laverre, J. A. Rodgers, G. A. Brownell, C. H. Hartshorn, Lavender, Slager, C. H. Tottingham, Newcombe, and 205 others.

Dec. 1—*in steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. Rimalho and lady, Mr. Houghton, J. J. Richardson and lady, G. Sloan, lady and 4 children, W. C. Bedford and lady, Miss Shackletin, Arnott Jellitt, T. Canteville, Mrs. Fell and child, Mrs. Banks and 2 daughters, Mrs. Blackburn and daughter, Mrs. Hardman, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Neprez, F. Regan and daughter, M. Roome, J. Sesena, S. Finlay, P. Adams, W. J. McDonald, C. de Watteville, W. J. Cunningham, S. Smedley, M. Barrett, J. Hogan, M. Rimalho, W. Farmer, Mr. McLeod, P. C. Tomson, D. Teney, J. Brice, J. Max, Mr. Jerome and lady.

In steamer Perit, from New-Orleans and Key West—Mrs. E. Gaulden and 2 children, Mrs. Margaret Hennessy, Capt. W. H. Statesburg, T. Clapp, A. J. McCreeny, C. L. Bayter, Robert Neil, J. C. Prope, W. S. Cochran, Robert Rine, H. S. Adams, James Dyer, J. Bandet and lady, L. B. McBride, Peter Brown, A. Peach, R. H. Israel.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—Mr. J. S. Ross and lady, H. Quayle and lady, John Walker, lady and child, John Linck, John W. Aldrich, Wm. Caton, Lloyd Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 06	Sun sets	4 34	Moon rises	11 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 15	Gov. Island	1 04	Hell Gate	2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 11 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., Nov. 28, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Meiklerled, Glasgow Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 18, via Queenstown 19th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 400 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamer Perit, Delaney, New-Orleans, via Key West Nov. 18, with sugar and passengers to P. N. Spofford & Co.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Carolina, (Swed.,) Samuelson, Leghorn 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Oct. 25, lat. 37, lon. 10, passed the wreck of a bark, about 300 tons burden, waterlogged and abandoned; appeared to have been some time in that situation.

Bark Wilhelmine, (of Turks Island,) McEwen, Miragoane Nov. 16, with coffee and cotton to H. Becker & Co.

Bark J. & R. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Richam, Shields 58 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Concordia, (Dan.,) Lauretzen, Buenos Ayres 67 ds., with hides to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Bark Rapid, (Br.,) Marschalk, Vera Cruz 27 ds., with hides, goat-skins, cochineal and cotton to Hargous & Co.

Brig J. Titus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Port-au-Prince Oct. 25, and Ragged Island Nov. 16, with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Conflict, (of St. Kitts,) Hand, Para Nov. 11, with mdse. to H. R. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig Gen. Washington, (of Halifax,) Kennedy, St. Jago 20 ds., with sugar to master. Nov. 22, off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by U. S. bark Esau Aiken, on a cruise, all well.

Brig Josephine, (of Truro,) Congdon, Lingan, C. B., via Halifax 9 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Pruden, Bermuda 7 ds., with cotton and sugar to McColl & Frith.

Schr. Oriental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wedmore, St. Johns, P. R., Nov. 7, and Arecelbo 18th, with sugar to Sturges & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. C. A. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Port-au-Prince Nov. 20, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Hydrangea, Cook, Port Royal 10 ds., with old iron to G. W. Lawton.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Poughkeepsie, for Baltimore.

Schr. Vermillion, Hulse, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Harvey, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spear, Rockland.

Schr. Ella, Marston, Spear, Rockland.

Schr. New-Zealand, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. Carroll, Mehaffey, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnesota, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. John Wright, Clark, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Addie M. Haines, Blackman, Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. J. A. Gaylor, Dukes, Chincoteague, wood.

Schr. David Hale, Concklin, Wycomaco, wood.

Schr. Magellen, Simonson, Virginia, wood.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 20, Br. brigs Trackless, hence, dischg.; Monticello, from Boston, do.; Ocean Pearl, from Miragoane, to load for Boston, same day.

At Para, Nov. 11, schrs. Puritano, for New-York in 3 Rosalie, hence, dischg.

At Ragged Island, Nov. 16, bark Trovatora, for Holmes Hole, ldg.

At Vera Cruz, Nov. 4, bark James Welch, hence, all well.

At Miragoane, Nov. 16, schr. Anna Hicks, for Boston in 5 days.

At St. Jago, Nov. 20, bark Holland, hence, dischg.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Henry Harbeck, at Shanghai; Morning Star and Ruth, at Table Bay; Fidelia, at Galway; Mary Baker and Lefonth, at Glasgow; Admiral, Adalbert and Emma, at Queenstown; West Point and Endymion, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—A. W. Stevens, at Table Bay.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Native, at Queenstown.

Mem.—The schr. Flying Cloud, for St. Domingo, was abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

Ship Ocean, from Liverpool for Boston, has put back.

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I have been in the service now over fifteen months, and have had no sickness, except diarrhœa, and I want to have your medicine by me in case of need.

Yours with respect,
ANTHONY OGDEN,
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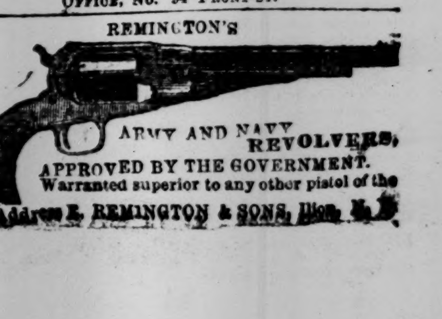

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